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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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CONSPIRACY SQUELCHED

CHICAGO'S ATTEMPT TO KEEP S. L. P. OFF BALLOT FAILS.

Agreement Between Little and Big Kangs Exposed by Episodes and Testimony at the Hearing Before the Election Commissioners—The History of the Dastardly Act.

Collinsville, Ill., March 29.—The Socialist Labor Party still lives! The S. L. P. that has been so often reported as dead and buried, has once more been found to be a pretty lively corpse in the city of Chicago last Tuesday morning, when the Kangaroos, big and little, thought to pay the last tribute of respect (?) to their long wished for and now dead (?) foe, by having the election commission strike the S. L. P. off the ballot. To the sorrow of the big Kangs, and the weeping of the little Kangs, such was the array of facts presented by the S. L. P. that the commissioners were compelled to refuse to comply and the S. L. P.'s candidates will be found on the official balot at the municipal election on Tuesday, the 7th of April.

The readers of The People will remember how a portion of Section Chicago (the seat of Illinois S. E. C.) seceded from the national organization, thinking, as it was believed (not by the comrades of the rest of the State, however), to pull enough membership with them to capture the organization in the State.

It will be remembered that long before the act of secession the scheme of the seceders was found out and the signatures collected were withheld from the crooked S. E. C., thereby forcing them to file the State ticket last fall, thus preventing scheme No. 1 to kill the S. L. P., for had the signatures been delivered to that traitorious S. E. C. they would have been thrown in the fire and the big Kangs would have been the only Socialist (?) party on the ballot.

When the seceders learned that the ticket would be filed they tried to appear to be loyal, by appointing Comrade Renner of Jacksonville, to get the signatures withheld and file ticket, which was done. The seceders then supported the ticket for a purpose, viz., scheme No. 2, which culminated on Tuesday, the 24th of March.

Scheme No. 2 was to support the ticket work, on that part of the membership weak enough to be made dissatisfied by the effects of lampoons, establish a State organization apart from the national, and turn it over to the big Kangs.

The secession took place on September 18, too late to make any changes in the ticket, and some of the seceders had to be left on the ballot. Being onto their scheme the loyal members took steps and organized a new State committee and put a man in the field to work for the ticket and maintain the organization.

The election came off and Cook county got the necessary 2 per cent. of votes to secure official standing, thus making it easier, as the little Kangs thought, to deal the death blow to the S. L. P.. They nominated a city ticket and filed it ahead of the regular party ticket, so that when the party went to file its ticket the contest for the name began, which ended in a crushing defeat for the big as well as the little Kangs—yes, the big Kangs also.

Here follows the proof in which the schemers' schemes are all laid bare. They came into the court room, first, Seymour Steadman (big Kang.), who in '98, while a member of the S. L. P. then under the care of A. M. Simons, editor," was caught speak[illegible] Republican party and expelled. He is now employed as the regular lawyer of the big Kangs. He told Comrade Keiley he was a "Socialist" party man for so much per day. He was employed, so he said, in opening his side of the case, by the little Kangs.

The next in line was Jas. S. Smith, the State secretary of the S. P. with a book under his arm. It was the secretary's book. After the trial Smith asserted that Henry Sale was at one time expelled from the S. L. P., which assertion I denied. "I can prove it," says he, and then he opened his secretary's book—just what I wanted. He turned to a page marked "1899," and showed where the reorganized section was expelled by the seceders at that time. Henry Sale was among them the same. Action against Sale was taken by the little Kangs, but Sale is still a member of the S. L. P. and worthy of it, while they are all on the outside.

Closely following Smith was a very small Kang. When he lifted his hat his head looked as though it might have been struck on top with a clapboard when he w as an infant, and not only flattened it, but stopped his growth. This man of little stature is one Dr. Dubin. He seemed to be uneasy about some one's non-appearance. It must have been John R. Pepin, the man who stood on a chair on his tip toes at the Sunday afternoon meeting on January 18 and shook his fist at De Leon and said, "You are a liar; you are a liar," smiting his breast, saying, "We are the S. L. P. in Chicago,"—but he failed to appear, or he might have been looking for Moses, the man slow of speech.

Pepin's counterpart, Chas. A. Banstran, the man who prepared the booms, for he was slick with the pen, while Pepin and Dubin fired them.

Dubin is the man who told the writer he was a dark schemer and a traitor when he went to demand the party property and money of the seceders, while one Julius Leamett is the one who was afterward reported missing and so was the money of the little Kangs stolen from the S. L. P.

The next in line was one Euretta, the man they sent out over the State stumping for the ticket and working for members for the secessionists. He swore, as well as did Dubin, that none of the members outside of their own little crowd worked for the ticket, but they were made to contradict themselves.

Next in line, with two or three more little Kangs leading him, came a fat, slick, well-fed old Mother Kang "I. I. I. Tommy"—Thomas Morgan. Tommy had nothing to say, but sat on Steadman's right as advisor and prompter.

A half dozen more big Kangs completed the crowd, and the trial began. The S. L. P. was represented through its local, State and national organizations by Henry Sale, local organizer; Will M. Cox, organizer of S. E. C., and Chas. Forbes, a member of N. E. C., all of whom were put on the stand and gave evidence of the solidarity of the S. L. P., proving that a little clique in Chicago had seceded (which they were forced to admit) and wanted to steal the party name. It was also demonstrated that the "Socialist" party was trying, through this clique, to stab the S. L. P. in the back.

A unanimity of action between the big and little Kangs was plainly visible to the commissioners. One of them stated that it was ridiculous to think that a small minority could secede from a political party and take with them the name. Another said he was familiar with the former proceedings like unto this one by A. M. Simons "I. I. I. Tommy," and also the contest at Springfield over the State ticket.

This accounts for Pepin's non-appearance. He knew "I. I. & Tommy" would be in the same position as in 1900, when he fought him, and the evidence would be so plain that he and Tommy were united that it was better to stay away.

The commissioners withheld the decision until Thursday, because it was late I presume, for it was 12:30 when the evidence was all in.

Wait now, we hear from "I. I. I. Tommy." He presents a petition for third position on ballot, which the chairman said would be taken up at 2 o'clock. Well, we were there and heard what Tommy had to say.

Here are some of the things he said: "I represent the Socialist party, which polled over 13,000 votes in Cook county last fall, and got an official position on the ballot; a party which has a dues paying membership of over 3000 in the city of Chicago. Thirteen thousand votes! It should have been 20,000 for the 6000 and more votes credited to that little crowd that was here this morning rightfully belongs to us, for they stole the name S. L. P. in 1900, and we were forced to take the name S. D. P. A little crowd sprung up two years ago and I have been in the Socialist movement in Chicago since 1877, and the position they occupy on the ballot belongs to us. We want third position for we have got an official standing. The prohibitionists now hold fourth place, but they failed to poll the necessary 2 per cent. last fall." "Well, the commissioners gave them the fourth and the S. L. P. the fifth place.

Now for the clinching evidence and then I will bid the Kangs and Kanglets adieu. Comrade Frankel, unseen, overheard a portion of the agreement between the big and little Kangs to down the S. L. P., which was, if the big Kangs would help the little Kangs lick the S. L. P. crowd and get the name they would withdraw and leave only the Socialist(?) party on the ballot. Fare you well, Kangaroos, big and little. Don't monkey with the S. L. P. or it will do you.

Will W. Cox.

The component parts of the so-called Beef Trust are gradually absorbing the poultry and egg business. Emulating the example of the Armours and Swifts, Nelson Morris & Company has purchased the sixty branch houses of the Arthur Jordan Company, of Indianapolis, located in Indiana and New Jersey, and all the eastern branch markets, including those in New York, Boston and Brooklyn. Consolidation is just advanced a little further and is brought nearer to the farmer and poulterer.

A FEW SIDE LIGHTS

ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CLEVELAND, O.

Eye Openers For Those Who Believe There Are Great Differences Between Capitalist Parties—Democrats Appoint Republicans—The Latter Return the Favor.

Cleveland, March 28.—To one who believes that there is a great difference between the Republican and Democratic parties, it would no doubt be an eye opener if they should take a glance at the men nominated for political offices by the above parties in Cleveland, O. For instance, Wm. J. Springborn, a Republican member of the city council, has been nominated by the Democrats, or, speaking more correctly, by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, for the position of member of the Board of Public Service, a very important and high salaried office. Edward H. Bohm, a Republican justice of the peace, elected by the Republican party to the position he now holds, has been nominated by the Democratic party for re-election.

On the other hand, Sol Southeimer, president of the United Trades and Labor Council, a Democratic member of the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club in 1902, and still a member, unless expelled very recently, was nominated by the Republican party for president of the city council, or vice-mayor, a very important and high salaried office.

Frederic C. Howe, who was elected by the Republican party of the old Fourth district, to a seat in the city council, and who was congratulated upon his election by Lawyer Baird, late candidate of the Kangaroo Social Democrats for school director—Frederic C. Howe is now the Tom L. Johnson Democratic candidate for the city council from the new Twelfth ward.

'Tis but a step from the Republican to the Democratic parties, as is very well illustrated by the above facts. Both the capitalist parties believe in wage slavery, believe in the private ownership of the means of production, believe that the wage slaves were made with saddles on their backs, and that they, the Republican and Democratic task-masters, were born with boots and spurs to alternately ride upon those saddles. And up to the present time the workers have gladly gone down upon all fours and asked either the Republican or Democratic party to ride them, as the whim happened to strike them. Some day the workers will stand erect, throw off their riders, and refuse longer to be saddled and driven like beasts of burden. That day I am sorry to say has not yet arrived.

Another side light; Sol Southeimer is not the only labor fakir who has been nominated to public office by the old parties. Neither is the Republican party the only one bidding for the "union" vote. The Democratic party has also nominated a decoy duck from among the labor fakirs, Patrick H. McKenna, for three successive terms president of the old Central Labor Union, has been nominated by the Democrats for councilman-at-large. And so the game of catching suckers with labor lieutenants of Mark Hanna, millionaire, and Tom L. Johnson, millionaire, goes on. How long will it take the working class to "catch on"?

A little side remark might be made with regard to the crawfishing act perpetrated by Messrs Hayes, Brandlow, et al., at the last meeting of the United Trades and Labor Council, when they refused to oust Southeimer from his position as president of the United Trades and Labor Council, after he accepted the nomination of vice-mayor at the hands of the capitalistic Republican party. The meat in the cocoanut probably was that as Business Agent Harry Thomas and Treasurer Robert Bandlow and Thomas, and their pal, Hayes, probably feared that in case Southeimer were ousted, there might be a movement to also oust Thomas and Bandlow from their respective positions.

They could, of course, have taken the stand that their case was different from Southeimer's, that they, Bandlow and Thomas, stood for "class conscious" propaganda and were opposed to the capitalist parties, while Southeimer was in an entirely different position from the fact that he was on a capitalist ticket. This would have been a bold stand and characteristic of their expressions on the street corners and in Social Democratic halls, when not in the sanctum sanctorum of the "unions." But amid the holy presence of the "pure and simples," before their "sacred shrine," they tear off the mask and stand revealed in all their hideousness. Hayes and his pals by their action in the United Trades and Labor Council, practically proclaimed to their "union" brothers that Southeimer, Thomas and Bandlow all stood on the same plane, were all in the same boat, and that the Kangaroo, while it might be a "reform" party, was also a capitalistic party, in disguise, like the Republican and Democratic parties. The capitalistic and so-called Labor Kangaroo party were "kith and kin" was what Hayes and his followers proclaimed by their action or rather non-action.

Well, we are glad they acknowledge it. We of the Socialist Labor Party have held all along that the Kangaroo party was not a real labor party, but only a "reform," or capitalist party in disguise. And now Hays and his "gang" by their craw-fishing have acknowledged the corn. Well, open confession is good for the soul, they say. So let us hope Hays and his pals enjoy this open proclamation of their degradation.

Still another turn of the kaleidoscope and by the aid of its light we find Hays again, not craw-fishing this time, only "boring from within." Well, let's see if he is as good a "borer" as he is a craw-fisher. The kaleidoscope will show that he is a better craw-fisher than a "borer from within." Last Sunday night, (by the way what became of Max's religious principles, or did he craw-fish on them too, for the sake of a good supper) seventy-five labor leaders' according to the Cleveland "Leader," enjoyed an informal banquet at the building trades headquarters, No. 83 Prospect street.

"Among the guests were Sol. Southeiman, president of the United Trades and Labor Council, the Republican candidate for president of the city council, and Paul Schreiner, the Republican candidate for police clerk. Mr. Schreiner is an old-time active union man, having been "an organizer and a member of the cigar makers' union of this city.'

"Both men were called upon for speeches and they gave talks which were heartily applauded.

"The banquet was not one where party lines were drawn, for (says the Cleveland "Leader") Republicans, Socialists and Democrats touched elbows at the table."

I take issue with the "Leader" there. The correct statement would have been "Republicans, Democrats and three Kangaroos touched elbows at the table."

"One of the features of the evening was a debate between Max S. Hayes and William D. Mahon, of Detroit, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America.

"The debate was "Socialism versus Trades Unionism." The debate was a very friendly one (no wonder, it was only a sham battle) and a vote was taken which resulted in 72 yeas to 3 nays, in favor of Hayes(?) (Oh, No.) in favor of Mr. Mahon."

Thus do we see Mamie as a force from within. What a wonderful success! After all his oratory, the pure and simple's who were being bored, declared by a vote of 72 to 3, that Mamie had the worst of the argument. From such "friends" as Hayes, Good Lord deliver us. How the Kangaroos do bring Socialism into disrepute and make it a laughing stock by their craw-fishing and their "boring from within."

Last Wednesday night the United Trades and Labor Council, because of the fact that it has fallen into disrepute, sought to clear its skirts and make people believe it was going to be respectable by making Mikey Goldsmith a scape-goat for the political crimes of others, such as Southeiner and Harry Thomas, and expelling him from the council.

The excuse for expelling him was the statement which Goldsmith is alleged to have made to Hugh Buckley of the board of elections that "he was not in the labor business for his health" and that "union men were suckers."

A resolution was read from Painters' local No. 102 requesting the United Trades and Labor Council to demand Mickey's withdrawal as a delegate.

During the debate on this resolution Mickey, in his own defense, said "I deny the allegation that has been made against me. In a joke, I may have said that I was not in the labor movement for my health. None of you here to-night are." (True enough, but I wonder how Hayes, Bandlow, Thomas, McKenna and Southeimer liked that center shot. It bowled them clear over as slick as a whistle and left the alleys clear.)

Finally Bobby Bandlow, Kangaroo, made a motion asking the bar-tenders to withdraw Michael Goldsmith as their delegate to the "circus" and it carried by a decisive vote, thus making a scape-goat of poor Mikey.

Down with all the above frauds and vote the only genuine Socialist ticket, that headed by Comrade John D. Goerke for Mayor.

X

The Worker is strangely silent over the recent arbitration "victory" won by its protege, Mr. John Mitchell. In its issue of March 29, it has not one line on "the greatest triumph of trades-unionism of this or any other century." What's the matter, can't The Worker, conscious of having sustained a fraud, face its dupes?

WIFE DESERTION

A PECULIAR PHASE OF THE SOCIAL QUESTION AGITATES SYRACUSE.

Clergyman and County Judge Propose Solutions, With the Usual Foolish Results—Some Facts on Wages That Show the Underlying Cause of the Trouble.

Syracuse, March 26.—At a meeting of what is known as Associated Charities, held in this city, the Rev. George C. Richmond and County Judge Ross, tried to solve the problem of wife desertion, and, like all such defenders of capitalism, made themselves look foolish in the attempt.

The Rev. Richmond recommended the study of "Social Reform" and "Christianity," but he failed to state any particular kind of Christianity. He must know that we tried this remedy for about 2000 years and have not effected a cure. He thinks it is the duty of the "church" to awaken public interest in the study of social reform.

"We go to church," said he, "to get religion, and too often we leave it inside the portals. The real active religion—the kind that accomplishes results—is the kind found on the outside."

Now, if this preacher was an honest man and himself a student of social conditions, as he infers he is, he would know that men, as a rule, do not leave their wives and children because they are not Christians, or because they are Christians, but because under present social conditions the large majority of the people are wage workers.

It is this that makes wife deserters, for when a man can't find work, he is not able to provide food, clothing and shelter for those dependent on him, and trouble begins. The wife picks at him, finds all kind of fault, and it comes so thick and fast he is forced to dig out.

Let us look at the local "labor market." We have a factory here where they manufacture wife deserters. It is known as E. C. Stearns & Company. They turn out heavy hardware and bicycles as well. This firm is no different than any other when it buys "labor power" in this city or outside. They buy the best they can get of the kind they want, at the market price. And they are always looking for the bargain counter.

The writer about six weeks ago had an interview with one of Mr. Stearns' slaves. When asked what he did, he answered that he was filing frames for bicycles, working piece work. "Do you earn good money?" "Well, I have been there about three weeks. I worked five days each. The first I made $3.12; the second, $5.06; the third, $4.37. I started in on the fourth week, but only worked two days and earned $1.28 for the two, so I quit."

I asked him how many others were working on that job, and he said about fifty or sixty. When asked how his earnings compared with the rest, he answered, they were all about the same.

Here is a man who works seventeen days and gets $13.73. Some will say this case is an exception, but look in all the factories and shops, and you will find a half dozen men are getting fair pay, while the bulk of the men are not doing but little better than those in Stearns & Company's. And yet Stearns, as well as the rest of the capitalist class, goes to church.

Now, can it be said that they go there to get religion or do they go there in order to get the slave class to go and fill up on the religion that is dished out inside, while they go "outside and get that real active religion—the kind that accomplishes results?"

The next speaker was County Judge Ross, a "good Republican." The judge had no solution, but he outlined the punishment for such crimes from a legal standpoint. He said "A man who deserted his family may be hired out by the County Judge under exactly the same conditions as those governing the services of an apprentice. One-half of the earnings of a man so hired goes toward maintaining his family."

He also gave a few figures furnished by Superintendent John Markell—who keeps a large boarding house called the Onondaga County Penitentiary—covering a period of three years of abounding prosperity, which shows that during that time 103 men have been sentenced, charged with having deserted their wives. Of this number twenty-eight furnished bonds. The aggregate time served by the balance was 6,065 days; the average time served by each prisoner being sixty-four days. The longest term was 196 days; thirteen were serving their second term and one his third. Only eight of the entire number served their full sentences of six months."

Then the question came up to make wife desertion an extraditable offense. To this the Judge said: "As a general proposition it is a good thing to let them go, the farther the better, but at the same time I believe that the crime should be of sufficient magnitude to permit of the bringing back of the offender and then the judge could use his discretion in the matter.

If such a law was enacted the county judges could bring the wife deserter back and hire them out into slavery or send them to the county jail. So the learned judge must admit that in spite of our prosperity and full dinner pails this sort of crime is on the increase; and, as the judge is a "good Republican," he must work to maintain the wage system, and every other institution that makes wife deserters possible. So the church, the social reformer and Republican will not or cannot solve the problem. This remains for the working class to do, the only class in society that can do the job, with the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party.

T.

FRENCH SOCIALIST TRAITORS.

Millerand Now Wishes to Be Called a Reformer—Jaures to Follow.

The split in the Socialist Party, upon which I have commented more than once in these columns, has now assumed precisely the proportions which I predicted that it would, says the Times' foreign correspondent in yesterday's issue of that paper. M. Millerand has finally declared his intention of abandoning the leadership of the Collective group, and in future he will refuse to be known as a revolutionary Socialist, but merely as a reformer to whom all thought of revolution is absolutely abhorrent. It was obvious from the first, when M. Millerand accepted a portfolio, that sooner or later he would be forced to separate from the disciples of Karl Marx, whose theories of Collectivist Government are admittedly impossible of realization under the existing Republican regime.

Collectivism and Communism are to all intents and purposes identical, although the former possesses a certain scientific and theoretical program which the latter was lacking in France, ever since 1870, has been governed by the bourgeoisie—that is to say, by the hard-working, perhaps narrow-minded, but in the mass highly respectable commercial classes. And this is the case still. An alliance between this section of the population and the proletariat is as vain as the mixing of oil and vinegar.

That M. Millerand should have abandoned his extreme party is not surprising for it was sufficient for him to have, for once during his political career, come in contact with the practical problems of national government to have recognized the hopelessness of the communistic Utopia. M. Jaures is practically certain to follow suit. And this is destined to be the history of the Socialist movement throughout the world. Its splendid but impracticable ideals have undoubtedly led men to think, have taught them to pause in their judgments, have helped to throw a flood of light upon many of the most palpitating problems of human life, but these, like every other ideal, are ultimately unattainable, and their value is merely that of the torch which shows the way upon the path of human progress.

It is sufficient to cast back a glance upon the political history of France during the past thirty years to perceive how enormously public opinion has changed with respect to the theories advanced by the most violent Socialists. Much is accepted now which would have been absolutely spurned a quarter of a century ago. But every now and again the movement is, so to speak, pulled up by the circumstance of one of its most active leaders recognizing, just as Millerand and Jaures have done, the wide abyss which must always exist between the absolutely ideal and the humanly possible.

THAT "VICTORY."

Markle and Pardee Said to Want to Ignore Commission's Award.

Charleston, Pa., March 27.—The executive board of District No. 7, United Mine Workers of America, has notified J. B. Markle & Co. and A. Pardee & Co., independent coal operators, that the miners will insist upon the award of the Strike Commission being carried out to the letter.

These two firms, according to members of the board, have suggested to the men that work be continued under existing conditions, without regard to the arbitrament. The proposition was rejected at a meeting of the executive board.

It is estimated that the various classes of employes will receive the following sums: Miners, $25; laborers, $13; drivers and runners, $10; door boys and helpers, $9; other inside employes, $12; blacksmiths and carpenters, $14; slate pickers, $4; other outside employes, $13; engineers, $22; firemen and pump runners, $14.

"The newest beef trust"—the $15,000,000 National Packing Company—announced by the capitalist press, is new in name only. The properties and directors are those of the old trust.

FRISCO CAR STRIKE

ARBITRATION USED TO WHITTLE DEMANDS.

Repition of "Terms of Agreement" Farce of One Year Ago Likely—Men Objected to Giving Certificates of Competency to Novices.

San Francisco, March 22.—Strikes and rumors of strikes have kept San Francisco newspapers in copy all winter, but the rumors have far exceeded the strikes which in most cases fail to materialize. True, one or two restaurants and several stores seem to be kept under a perpetual boycott, but the strikes start up suddenly, in print, and vanish in a day or two like the Cheshire cat in "Alice in Wonderland," leaving only a broad grin behind. In other words, they succumb to arbitration.

For several weeks past, the city has been in a foment over the threatened "tie up" of the street cars, but it looks now as if this, too, would blowover.

It will be remembered that about a year ago, the principal car lines of San Francisco were purchased by an Eastern syndicate called the "Baltimore Company" and have been operated since under the name of the "United Railroads." This transfer of the roads was immediately followed by a strike and for one dismal week San Francisco walked.

Owing, partly to the unsettled affairs of the new company and partly to public opinion, the citizens, mostly small business men, being constitutionally averse to the Eastern syndicate, the strike was seemingly successful and Mayor Schmitz, et al., attained great glory thereby.

But a careful reading of the "Terms of Agreement" might even then have aroused dim forebodings in the mind of one versed in strike lore; and few were surprised when, a few months later, the trouble broke out afresh. Complaints of all kinds grew and multiplied and rumors of another street car strike kept the good citizens in a constant state of worry. Finally, a law compelling the carmen to sign certain papers called students' cards proved "the last straw." These cards are vouchers for the competency of novices, supposed to have been taught by the signers to work as conductors or motormen; but the men protest that they are clubs in the employers' hands to be used against the unions.

Some of the men refused to sign these students' cards and were promptly dismissed. Then the Carmen's Union, backed by the Labor Council, took the matter in hand. A set of demands, containing two sections, were presented to the company for acceptance, a strike being the alternative.

As usual, the first published statements of the Union were bold and uncompromising, but as the discussion between President Richard Cornellius of the Carmen's Union and Manager G. F. Chapman of the United Railroads progressed, the fifty-two articles began to dwindle.

Compromise after compromise has been made by the union until now there seems little left to arbitrate, and this strike is likely to vanish with the rest.

Texas Union "Buster" Passed.

Dallas, Tex., March 29.—The Texas Senate last evening ended the long fight over the Meacham-Connelly anti-Trust bill by passing the measure just as it came from the House. It is considered certain that Gov. Lanham will sign the bill on Monday.

The organized labor bodies of the State fought the bill hard in both houses. The Senate consumed the entire day considering an amendment to exempt labor unions from the provisions of the bill, but on the final vote rejected the amendment by 22 to 6.

The measure is regarded as the most drastic in its provisions of any anti-trust law yet passed in Texas. Labor leaders declare every union man can be imprisoned in case of stike.

One of the most important provisions is that when an offending corporation is driven from Texas it cannot come back in reorganized form as did the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

A German machine works at Chemnitz has received an order for twenty locomotives from a Canadian railroad. This is the first time that a North American contract for locomotives has gone to Germany. Such a fact is full of significance. It shows that Germany, which has largely patterned after the United States in its industrial organization in order to meet competition from this country, is progressing rapidly. The "American invasion" is beginning to rebound on the invaders.

There must be trouble brewing in the steel industry. Representatives of steel companies announce that the relations of employer and employe are lovely and that no serious labor trouble will develop this summer. This looks like a case of disturbed conscience; else why this assurance?

“NO. 19” PULLED DOWN AGAIN

BERRY MEETS SIEVERMAN IN DEBATE AT NORTH ADAMS.

Tobin's Lieutenant Leaves to Catch a Train Before the Finish—Forced to Meet Berry, He Resorts to Falsehood and Retreat to Win—Audience Decides Against Him.

Lynn, Mass., March 28.—We have just returned to Lynn, the city where Tobin is furnishing scabs to break the cutters and stitchers strike, after a few days spent in North Adams, which makes the boast that it holds “The key to the Western gateway.”

That is not all that North Adams boasts about, if boast is the proper term. It can lay claim to the sole ownership of as well developed a set of labor skates as any other city in the commonwealth. As the Kangs have a branch here, and are helping Dobson, of the Bricklayers, whom we had something to say about last fall, Hagar, of the Silverworkers, better known in this goat pasture of A. C. Houghton, as “Authority and Expenses,” and some lesser lights amongst the fakir fraternity to “nobly wage the class struggle,” it looks as though in the fullness of time the salary list of Houghton, so far as employed “Labor Lieutenants” is concerned might be increased to the detriment of the working class.

There is located in North Adams one of the few remaining locals of the Lasters' Protective Union, most of the locals of that body having been taken into camp by Tobin. We were invited by this body to speak before it, on the “Aims and Objects of the S. T. & L. A.” which was done.

On our arrival in North Adams we learned that Frank A. Sieverman, alias No. 19, one of Tobin's human tugboats used to pilot scabs into Lynn during this strike, was in the city, in fact had been in the city for some days, and that he was to speak in Columbia Opera House that evening, (March 17), on “Labor Problems.” Hidden in this subject is a story in itself of how the Kangs manipulate; how they always work in the dark and attempt to reform the world behind its back.

The meeting was arranged by the Central Labor Union, but the Kangs captured it, and “No. 19” spoke on “Competition and the Trust,” and as far as he went did a good job. We will give him credit for that and hold him guilty for his scabby acts because he knows, and fails to act up to what he knows.

Well, when “No. 19” entered the hall he was on the lookout for yours truly. He had been informed that I was there; quite likely by my autograph on the hotel register, where he and I both stopped. He had as a body guard, when he came into the hall, a couple of Kangs, one of them, John J. Clark a shoecutter, who wants “something now,” and will get it if he can land the job that he has got his eagle eye on. Clark acted as Chairman of the meeting which with all the fine work done by the Kangs would have been a miserable failure had not some thirty or more Lasters and myself gone over to hear what 'No. 19' had to say. As soon as the writer was located “No. 19” was notified that “there he is.”

As soon as “No 19” sat down, I arose and asked the chairman if questions were in order. He said, “No,” and declared the meeting adjourned. I then started to tell the workingmen present why they refused to permit questions, but the Kangs began to holler and “No. 19” did a grand stand play, the curtain went down and the audience went out, and the “Rush to Rochester” began.

While in the city Sierveman had, so I learned, told several of the shoeworkers how he had a debate with me in Brooklyn, and how he had “put it all over me,” to quote my informant. On learning this we came to the conclusion that we would make this fellow “fish or cut bait” which we did.

On the following day—the anniversary of the commune—we issued to “No. 19” the following open letter, which was published in the North Adams Herald:

SIEVERMAN CHALLENGED.

Socialist Labor Party Man Wants a Debate.

“Michael T. Berry, a candidate for governor on the Socialist-Labor party ticket in the recent state election, has challenged Frank A. Seiverman, the Boot and Shoe Workers' organizer, to a debate, and the same will take place this evening at the Lasters' hall on Eagle street. The letter issued by Mr. Berry is as follows:

“North Adams, Mass, March 18.

“Mr. Frank A. Seiverman,

“Sir:—In view of the fact that you refused, at the meeting held by the Socialist party in Columbia opera house last night, to allow questions to be answered which I was about to ask concerning the record of the Socialist party, and which you as the speaker of the occasion were aware of, and as I understand, that you have made certain remarks to the shoe workers of North Adams or some of them, concerning the late debate at Brooklyn labor lyceum, held on February 5, last wherein you represented the Boot and Shoe Workers' union and, the undersigned, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; in view of what has happened in both Brooklyn and North Adams I hereby issue to you this challenge to debate the following resolution, the time to be equally divided between you and me, the debate to take place to-night at Lasters' hall:

“Resolved, That the Socialist party and the Boot and Shoe Workers' union are organizations run in the interests of the capitalist class, and that class alone, and therefore the enemy of the working class.' ”

“This debate to be held under the auspices of the Lasters' Protective union of North Adams, an impartial body. Should you appear the workers will be given the opportunity of finding out what organization respects the true interests of the working class, the Socialist party and the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, or the Socialist-Labor party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Trusting that you will be present at this meeting, which will start at 8 o'clock tonight, and awaiting the arrangements and such other details as you may observe, I am respectfully,

“Michael T. Berry.”

When Sieverman refused to answer questions, the audience began to see that he had something he desired to conceal, and those who were neither S. L. P. men, nor Kangaroos, were open in their expression of the general opinion that No. 19 had been “pulled down” again.

No. 19 felt this and started to find the way out—the only way known to either a labor fakir or a Kang, viz., catch a train, which he did later.

At 8 p. m., Lyman Brown, of the Lasters' Union, called the meeting to order, there being some 300 or more persons present, and stated that the time would be equally divided between Messrs. Berry and Sieverman. Berry to start with thirty minutes, Sieverman to follow with thirty minutes, Berry to have twenty minutes, Sieverman to have thirty minutes, Berry to close with ten minutes. Mr. Brown then asked both Berry and Sieverman to take the platform. Berry came forward and took the platform, but Sieverman said he preferred to stay in the audience, which he did.

Mr. Brown then introduced yours truly. We started by showing the audience what a bona fide Socialist party must be, and how a bona fide trade union must act, and then introduced evidence of a documentary character to prove that neither the Socialist party nor the Boot and Shoe Workers Union squared with the requirements of a bona fide working class movement, but, that both of them were organizations run in the interests of the capitalist class, as is amply proved by the conduct of both of them all over the land.

Mr. Brown then introduced No. 19, who started in, not by denying any charge that had been made against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, or its Kangaroo annex, but told the audience of what a great man “armory building” Carey is and how Mark Hanna feared the growth of the Kangaroo movement. How in Haverhill. I only got fifty votes in the last State election. But he failed to tell his listeners how the Haverhillians feel toward “Weeping James” now that they know him to be out for Tobin, like all other Kangaroos.

When I got the floor again, I began to pound the Tobin union and produced the “rogues' gallery” to show how they had in Lynn furnished scabs to the bosses, sent dangerous criminals into that city, assisted the bosses in procuring injunctions against the strikers, held snap meetings for the purpose of cutting down the wages of the girls in one of the stamp shops, viz., D. A. Donavan & Co., etc.

We pointed out the fact that Sieverman was nothing but a parasite upon the labor fakir Hobin, he having said but a few weeks before Tobin gave him his job that enabled him in the month of January to draw $72 salary and more than $150 in expenses for furnishing scabs, that “the man who joins Tobin's union is a sucker, as Tobin is the worst fakir in America.

Sieverman then took the floor again, and said that 90 per cent. of what I had said was lies despite the fact that I used the journal of the boot and shoe workers as my authority. He denied everything; he even denied that he had been rotten-egged in Lynn because of his scabby work there.

Then he started to sing his lullaby about “where was the alliance and the S. L. P. during the Sun strike in New York city; where were they during the steel strike; where were they during the miners' strike. Always on the wrong side.”

I have been up against this man before; I have been up against his chief, Danny De Leon.” “This man attacked me in Brooklyn; he came to my meeting last night, tried to ask questions which I refused to answer because I knew him. He then issued a challenge to me which was printed in the papers. To-day he named the subject, he named the place where the debate should be held. He states how the time shall be divided and which side of the question I shall take, and asks me to debate. I had nothing to do with it; I was forced in here to defend the Boot and Shoe Workers' union. It is now betting late (9.55) and I must catch a train.”

Brown then introduced me, and before No. 19 could go I asked what time his train left. He said 10:42. I then called the attention of the audience to the fact that he had forty-seven minutes to go 200 yards, and that I had only ten minutes to speak, and asked him to stay, which he refused to do; and then started in dead earnest the “Rush to Rochester,” some fifty Kangs and boot and shoe workers leaving the hall with the Rochester marsupial.

I then started in to show the audience what the Sun strike, steel strike and coal strike were, and showed the part played by the “Labor Lieutenant” and the Kangaroos. I showed how the rank and file are swindled by these slimy fakirs.

When I got after John Mitchell some cigar makers got up and left the hall. I then wound up by paying my parting respects to Tobin's lieutenant, “who is the most unblushing liar that, in my judgment, has lived since the days of Ananias.”

It was then all over and the honest men said, with one accord, that we proved our case and that Sieverman lied, deliberately lied, to make the most of a lost cause.

While here Sieverman took Dobson, who is a skate labor leader, and tried to bring him to embrace the faith of the Kangaroo, but Dobson remained obdurate, and now the Kangs say that “we have been used long enough by those pure and simple labor fakirs, it has got to stop.”

But, Kangy, dear, it is too late; they have taken you and your ash barrel into camp, and the Democratic party will get the fakirs. Thus will the rank and file get rid of the refuse of society. When that day comes, as come it must in the near future, No. 19 and his scabby crew will have been pulled down for good and all, and the S. L. P. from Eastport to the Golden Gate, from the Height of Land to the Gulf of Mexico, will sing the sweet strains of “Oh, Kangaroo, oh, Kangaroo, they didn't do a thing to you.”

Michael T. Berry.

CONSOLIDATION.

Has Reached a Climax in One Form—Will Go on in Another.

One of the best known financiers who has been prominent in the organization of several of the largest industrial consolidations in the country, who was asked recently whether he considered the era for organizing industrial consolidations had come to an end, said:

“Yes and no. It has passed in so far as most of the important industries of the country have now been consolidated. It has also passed in the sense that methods followed in organizing many of our largest consolidations are no longer practicable. Some of this organization has been rotten. I refer, of course, to gross overcapitalization, or, in other words, consolidation merely for the purpose of making a profit at the expense of the public to promoters and the individual as represented, This kind of thing has come to an end. The public can no longer absorb the securities of such corporations. There is hardly a prominent banking house in New York city that has not in its vaults masses of securities of underwriting syndicates which it is utterly unable to unload. To-day it is the hardest thing in the world to get a banking house to take up a new organization unless it be proved that it is absolutely on a sound basis and its securities possess a full measure of intrinsic value.

“On the other hand, there will still be a large amount of consolidation in the future. The new trusts, however, will be somewhat smaller than heretofore, owing to the fact, as I pointed out, that most of the large industries have already been consolidated. They will moreover, be financed on different methods. Instead of the object being to make money through the floating of paper securities, then “raison d'etre” will be purely economic. Promoters who wish to make money by the merging of an industry, will no longer make a canvass of the manufacturers and try to bring them to the point of agreeing to consolidate by offering double or more of the value of their present plants in the paper securities of the new corporation. Manufacturers, rather, will come to them. They will do so when conditions exist in their business that it will be more profitable for each of them to be a part of a trust, working in harmony with the other manufacturers than under conditions where the different manufacturers are eliminating each other's profits by competition. Such organizations will have to be capitalized simply with a view to their real assets, and with the sole object of economizing production and securing a fair profit on investment.

“I think that a great number of our early consolidations will have to be reorganized before the next five years. As the consolidation itself, it has come to stay. It is based on sound economic principles, and is the natural outcome of actual conditions. When it is properly organized and conducted the result must be to the mutual benefit of both the manufacturers and stockholders.”

* * *

Dunn's Review reports for the first two weeks in March an increase in railroad earnings of 12.8 per cent. over last year and 22.9 per cent. over 1901. Still almost every railroad in the country is threatened with strikes for increased wages, which are denied on the ground that earnings do not warrant it. Despite this certain assumed gentlemen, who are long on theory and short on fact, declare emphatically that the prosperity of the employee is measured by that of the employer and that the interests of both rise and fall together.

PURE AND SIMPLE UNION

Again Shown to Be More Simple Than Pure—The Militia and the Painters.

That the pure and simple union is anything but pure has been shown many times in the columns of our press. One must have direct dealings with it to realize the full import of this indictment, and it is only the class conscious worker who is capable of gauging the depth to which it has sunk and the low cunning which characterizes it and drives it to rid itself of members which have become obnoxious to it.

For many years I have been a member of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. This organization has full control of the locals of the craft throughout the country, barring a few isolated locals in some of the eastern cities, against which it scabs. It is a limb of the A. F. of L., and therefore bound to be corrupt.

Last fall I decided to drop the scab breeding outfit, and refused to pay any more dues; but shortly afterwards the Potter militia case was ventilated in court. A short time after that occurred, the scabbery that is juggling the brotherhood commenced to throw out unmistakable hints in their monthly journal that an attempt would soon be made to strike out of their constitution that section which forbids the joining of militiamen, deputy marshals, etc., and throw the brotherhood open for the reception of these pets of the capitalist class.

For instance, one of the latest issues of the journal contains two editorials from capitalist papers, which have been reproduced in its pages with evident gusto and which strongl yeondemn the brotherhood in its attitude relative to the militia.

In giving currency and indorsement to them the journal simply says: “These editorials speak for themselves.”

This militia racket is agitating the painters greatly at this time, and I felt a strong desire to take a hand in it. Accordingly, I applied to Local 715 in Santa Barbara, the last one I had been identified with for reinstatement. That was about the middle of January and I was then four and one half months in arrears in my dues. The constitution provides that before a member's name can be stricken from the rolls, he must have been in arrears six months and over, and may, at any time, be reinstated until the expiration of that time.

When I applied I did not assume the humble attitude of a penitent by any means. I stated in my letter clearly enough that I got along without the union perfectly well, and that my object in seeking reinstatement was that I wanted to take part in settling the militia question, when it came before the locals to be acted upon, as I believe it will ere long. But, note how this coffin society acted on my application.

A few days ago I received a letter dated March 5, in which the secretary of the local informs me that I have been turned down, and how. He says: “According to our constitution (mind you), we cannot reinstate you as you were more than six months in arrears when your letter was written,” and he continues: “can only become a member upon paying full initiation fee, and we have stated the facts to the secretary of the local in Redlands, and further,” we advise, “that you adjust the matter with them,” etc., etc. This in the face of all the documentary evidence in their possession and in mine showing the contrary.

The consciousness of having been made a victim of such a stupid fraud staggered me at first, and in a letter to this “union” I flayed it in a manner it will not forget. After pointing out to them their crass treachery and hypocrisy, I continued thus: “Let us understand each other; by adopting the methods of the three card monte shark you have buncoed me out of membership in the brotherhood when you had no need of stooping to such base trickery. You seem to feel all the contempt for manly and honest dealing that mediaeval saints felt for the cleansing element. But, by having deprived me of my investment in my coffin, i. e., death benefit, you failed to deprive me of participation in the labor movement. I am even now a member of a union, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Some of you have called us 'De Leonites,' and in the mouth of the clownish freak, and others of his ilk, 'De Leonite' spells 'union wrecker.' Of course, sensible men will investigate and reason before they condemn.

“I fear that it has been urged against me that I am a union wrecker, and in order to silence any ass that may be braying about my union wrecking proclivities, I enclose a clipping from the official organ of my union; read it carefully, it expresses the sentiment of every one of my comrades and of myself upon that question. Observe also the deep philosophy which it breathes, and the chaste and noble phrasing in which it presents the principle of organization.

“I take a pardonable pride in our official organ. It has a large circulation, it is educating many thousands of wage workers along the lines of their class interest, and every labor fakir in the land reads it on the sly. Contrast its language with the language to be found in your own monthly journal; the difference is very much to your journal's disadvantage.

“When the language of your paper doesn't partake of the character of the childish and inane Kindergarten prattle it emits the odor of the gutter. A readable editorial or communication in it is simply unthinkable, and that is not the worst feature of it. Of all the labor papers, so-called, that I have any knowledge of, yours is the lowest in tone and flattest; in short, it's an abomination. But, as the official organ of my union stands heaven-high above yours in everything that makes it worthy the support of honest workers, so also do the organizations for which it speaks stand above your own.

“The Socialist Labor Party, the political organization and its economic adjunct, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, hold within their folds the elite of the working class of the country. While not claiming that we represent all the honesty, yet we do claim that the best brains and intelligence of the working class are found in our ranks and we are at all times ready to prove it.

“My union fights labor's battle three hundred and sixty-five days in the year; it never scabs; its attitude against every form of scabbing, be it on the economic or on the political field, is so hostile that the future doesn't augur well for the scabbery. The membership of my union being composed of intelligent workingmen, it can never be used for purposes hostile to working class interests.

“A Mark Hanna, for example, could never play fast and loose with it through the medium of a Mitchell, a Gompers, or some other labor crook. No! Not in a thousand years! Nor will we ever allow ourselves to be bamboozled by the Civic Federation—that aggregation of plutes, princes of the church, labor fakirs and other parasites, which has been spoken of so flatteringly in your monthly journal. These gentlemen will never stick their fingers into our pie, they tried it once, but will not be likely to do so again.

“And last, but not least, my union could never be used to furnish amusement and assist in vulgar displays arranged by the bourgeoise for 'business,' and tto rope in suckers, incidentally helping them to crowd the labor market some more. This is apropos of your turning out in full regalia and with flying banners on the first of January. I came mighty near saying that the fool-killer didn't finish his job when he was in Santa Barbara last, but such a slip of the tongue must be guarded against, however. It was eminently proper that you should turn out in the train of 'brother capital,' to advertise 'our' resources, 'our' climate, 'our' scenery, etc. Of course, seeing that the members of Local 715 hold title to so many of these resources, it was entirely correct. And do not the show capped Sierra Madres and the ocean deep with the magnificent warships riding its waves belong to your Uncle Sam!! It was a most inspiring spectacle; slightly in advance of the rest of you like a commanding general and striking a Napoleonic pose, I recognized that 'good' union man 'brother' Roberts. He had an interest in the advertising, I'm sure, of the smiling hills and mesa lands that mark the charm of Santa Barbara. He owns a big slice; nit. Si, Senores.

“You can strut, but we disinherited and exploited Socialists have something else to do. In point of numbers your pure and simple unions are stronger than ours, but in effective strength, that's another matter. Large numbers do not necessarily signify strength as you can plainly see if you look at the situation existing in Los Angeles at this moment. A handful of cockroach labor skinners have beaten down the wages of your brothers there, and their union, strong though it is in numbers, has proved itself utterly impotent to prevent it, and from latest accounts is going to the dogs fast, one portion of the membership scabbing it against the other portion. They have coddled and palavered and entertained their bosses as honorary guests at their periodical 'blowouts,' and this is the way they return the honors; in this manner they will ever reciprocate. And what a disgraceful rout! These honorary guests, aforementioned, no sooner showed their teeth when your valiant brothers started off on a dead run and are still running. Where, oh, where, is that union Mighty and Power that rolls so glibly from your tongue! Surely, a sample of it is hardly needed in Los Angeles, and if you have any to spare bottle it and send it there by express.

“Thus you see, there is no point of contact between us, no common ground on which we may meet, but one, viz: the battle ground of the class struggle, but there is where you refuse to meet us. Yet all of us are wage slaves. But there is this difference, we are rebellious slaves, we chafe under the yoke that lies on our necks, and like the bucking bronco that tries to unseat its rider, so are we trying to shake off the capitalist class that's riding our backs and yours. Not so you; you bow submissively under it and hug the chains that bind you as something very precious. Oh! The shame of it. I realize fully that I'm speaking above your heads, you do not understand, but there is a certainty that some day you will.

“In your pure and simple unions one meets with two classes of men; firstly, the class that hates the Socialist. The men of that class are at all times ready to show their hatred and nothing is too brutal, nothing is too base for them to resort to, if it but serve to give Socialism and Socialists a black eye. The other class, while not antagonizing us with the stupid brutality that the first mentioned do, yet regard us with a sort of supercilious and good natured contempt. They smile down upon us from their pure and simple pedestal and tell us from their exalted heights that we are a lot of well meaning, but utterly irresponsible and harmless fanatics. But, have a care! You make a grievous mistake when you fancy us harmless; your fake leaders certainly do not look upon us in that light. Many of them have felt the force of our blows and we have made more than one of these traitors walk the plank.

“As to the Socialists, so-called, who as 'good' union men, take an active part in all your pranks and condone and smooth over the infamies committeed by your leaders, the less said of them the better. If you but knew it; it is the class conscious political organization of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that is fighting your battles now. None other. It is these two organizations that will stand between you and your further degradation, when your bogus Socialist parties, and your equally bogus Union Labor parties and your venal pure and simple unions rest in the innermost depths of hell, and having been consigned thereto by your own hands. You will then come to us, to the organizations which you now revile, because you must come to us.

“Now, Mr. Secretary, before I close a word with you, Sir, individually. I own that I have not spared the rod, and that this, my letter, will be a bitter pill for your local to swallow, but swallow it they must. Should you on that account be tempted to withhold it from them, I warn you that your caution will not stead. I insist that the members of your local be made acquainted with the contents of this letter, and I have the honor to inform you that the columns of The People, from which I send clipping, are open to me. 'Boss' De Leon has never yet refused me space, and I shall be pleased to send you marked copy of paper containing a revised copy of my letter. Should you fail, at your next meeting, to read this letter to your fellow members, and it will be easy for me to ascertain whether you have done so, why then I shall be obliged to send copies to a number of addresses besides yours. Thus, you see, I am not as helpless as you may think. I give blow for blow.

“Yours, etc.

“J. A. Anthony.

“Redlands, Cal.”

SUBSERVIENT CLERGY

Rhode Island Ministers Bow to Capitalists' Politicians.

Providence, R. I., March 26.—The submissive and subservient attitude of the country clergy toward the political debauchery existing in this State is one of the most remarkable features of the present situation. Information was sought from a man whose daily work carries him into all sections of the State, and brings him into intimate relations with the clergy and leading church workers. Asked why the country pastors did not denounce in their pulpits prevalent evils that they knew to exist, he made this statement:

“The majority of them receive meagre salaries; barely enough to subsist upon and support their families. They know in the majority of instances that the sentiment of their town is fairly evenly divided, and when they go into their pulpits on Sunday mornings and face their congregations, they realize that no matter how carefully they might handle the subject, they would be sure to offend many. If a country pastor denounced the Democrats or the Republicans, the party leaders in the church would promptly call him to account, and it is probable that a general denunciation of Republicans and Democrats would result in his being asked to resign.

“The taking of bribes is not looked upon as a crime by some leading church workers and men of substance in the country. For this reason, the pastor, unless he wishes to terminate abruptly his career of usefulness, is bound to defer to the sentiment of the community. Take the case of the big mill towns. No country clergyman can afford to offend the mill owner, who is in a large sense his patron and on whom, in some degree, his livelihood depends.

“To be quite frank, it is a question of bread and butter, and for the sake of their families, and to continue in their pastorate they refrain from speaking on a question that would possibly offend the community and result in their discharge. If they spoke of political immorality and bribery, their congregation would say: 'We didn't hire you to preach politics; we know all about that ourselves. All you have got to do is to preach the Bible!' There is possibly only one man in the State whose position corresponds to that of a country pastor who feels himself in a position to talk about bribery as his conscience dictates, and he does not dare mention towns or names, but confines himself to instances that have come under his observation without telling where or when they occurred.”

It is related by men who know, that even clergymen have become so impregnated with the shameless spirit of open corruption prevailing in some of the more notorious towns, as to accept payment for their votes. A responsible person tells me this incident that came under his personal observation:

“I was in a town near the border of the State, immediately after a State election. I stopped with a clergyman's family. His wife was greatly wrought up over the election-day scenes and the open bribery she had witnessed. She told me of it with horror and shame in her voice. Two years later, I stopped at this house again; shortly after her husband had been elected to an important office. Stories were going about the State that a large sum of money had been spent in bribing the voters to secure his election. I quizzed his wife about it.

“ 'Well,' she replied, with some asperity, 'you can't get elected unless you do spend money, and I guess the man that was elected before my husband spent it. That's the only way you can get an office down here, and I don't see why you should blame us; we haven't done any worse than anybody else.'

“Her principles had not been able to withstand the constant bribery she had seen, and when her husband wanted an office she saw no reason why he should not buy as others had.”

Bishop McVickar of this diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has been in the State but four or five years, but has appeared on several occasions before committees of the State Senate and elsewhere to protest against vicious legislation, was asked if what is set down above was not an accurate and unbiased statement of the attitude of the clergy in the towns.

“Unfortunately it is,” he said, “and their hands must be upheld to enable them to speak out without coming to financial grief and ruin. That must be our work, to strike the fetters from these men.

“It is an outrage on our civilization that young men of the Church with high ideals should be put under the ban of the power of political immorality, and should be forced to acquiesce in evil for the sake of their wives and children.”

In connection with these accounts of bribery and corruption this classified list of the towns in the State has been written down by a man who knows the State and its people:

Corrupt—Warwick, New Shoreham, East Greenwich, Scituate, Glouster, West Greenwich, Coventry, Exeter, Foster, Burrillville, North Smithfield, Narragansett.

Not Notorious, or Doubtful—North Kingstown, South Kingstown, Jamestown, Smithfield, Charlestown, Bristol, Tiverton, Warren, Richmond, Cranston, Hopkinton, Johnston, North Providence, Barrington, East Providence.

Cleanest Towns—Newport, Providence, Portsmouth, Westerly, Middletown, Little Compton, Cumberland, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Lincoln, Central Falls.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

Statistics That Cause a Loss of Self-Complacency—Abnormality Rampant.

We lose our self complacency as people to be informed, as we are by the Chicago Tribune, that more crimes were committed in this country in 1902 than ever before in American history; that the number of murders increased 12 per cent. in a single year, while the increase of suicides was much larger, those among women being actually trebled. This is a kind of record-breaking which the present system is guilty of producing, and from which we might surely wish to be spared. The total number of murders and suicides of various kinds for the year was 8834, as compared with 7852 in 1901. A remarkable feature in this connection was the great increase of murders committed by burglars, thieves and highwaymen, the number being 333, as compared with 193 in 1901. The lynchings reported in 1902 show a decrease, being but 96, as compared with 135 in 1901. The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting and bank wrecking for 1902 shows a considerable increase, the total being $6,769,125, as compared with $4,058,569 in the year preceding. The losses are distributed as follows: stolen by public officials, $618,498; from banks, $2,610,330; by agents, $1,032,641; forgeries, $539,630; from loan associations, $471,400; by postmasters, $7,202; miscellaneous stealings, $1,487,694.

Facts and figures bearing upon this same subject, but of a still more weighty, and significant character, and a wider scope in time and area, are given out by Dr. Arthur MacDonald of the United States Bureau of Education. As a result of his studies and investigations he declares that within the last thirty years, throughout the world in general, “there has been an increase, relative to population, in crime, suicide, insanity, and other forms of abnormality.” According to Dr. MacDonald, those of our States that show the greatest education and intelligence, as the North Atlantic, Central and Western, also exceed in insanity, nervous diseases, juvenile criminals and pauperism.

It is Dr. MacDonald's statement, also, that young people, as compared with adults, have committed more crimes as society has “developed,” that suicide among them has increased, as it has also among women in all countries.

* * *

The class struggle is daily taking on a more acute stage. A threatened strike for the discharge of a non-union man in a Detroit establishment, was crushed by forty-seven manufacturers announcing to their employees that they would stand by the first-mentioned concern in the event of any trouble. When employer and employee line up in such a decisive manner—when it becomes a question of submit or get out—there is no chance of blurring class lines by Civic Federation frauds and labor fakir deception. Let the class struggle go on in all its virulence. That's the only way to end it.

Taxation, Trades Unionism, Bogus Socialism,

It is erroneously thought by many wage earners that "the burden of taxation falls indirectly upon the working class." True enough, taxes are paid out of the wealth produced by the workers. But, that wealth becomes the property of the capitalists as soon as it is produced. And, out of that wealth, the capitalists pay, not only the taxes, but also, the wages of the working class with which the workers pay the cost of their living or subsistence. But, it is argued that the wage earner pays taxes "indirectly" when he pays rent, or, when he pays certain prices for certain commodities upon which taxes are imposed, which make these commodities higher than they would otherwise be. And, of course, it is argued that if taxes were lower, or, removed altogether from certain commodities, that the working class would fare better.

Now, the cost of living or subsistence of the working class includes the rent, and the prices which the workers have to pay for the commodities which they consume. And, it so happens that the cost of subsistence of the working class regulates its wages. For instance, the working class must receive wages enough to subsist upon and work, and produce wealth for the capitalists to enjoy, and reproduce itself, or, it would become a collection of dead bones. On the other hand the competition among the workers in the "labor market" for jobs, and the competition among capitalists to outdo each other, whereby they require cheap labor, and the new and improved labor displacing machinery which keeps the "labor market" well stocked with brain and muscular labor power, and, the fact that the capitalists are in business for profits combined with the fact that more profits for the capitalist class out of the total wealth produced in a given time means less wages for the working class out of that total, and, last, but not least, the fact that the capitalists have got possession of the political powers of the government, whereby they can call out the police, militia and federal troops, and club and shoot the workers into submission whenever the worker rebels against capitalist tyranny, renders it impossible for the working class to get any more than bare cost of subsistence wages. And, these forces, operating as they do against the interests of the working class, are compelling the workers to adopt themselves to a lower and lower standard of living. Thus, it will be seen that the bare cost of subsistence of the working class is the main factor in determining the price of its labor, or wages. Hence, if cost of subsistence, through taxation or other causes be high, then wages must be proportionately high, and vice versa.

No doubt, the sudden lowering or raising of prices, which is sometimes indulged in by the large capitalists, thereby showing the great power that is in the hands of a few wealthy men, may temporarily affect the wage earners. But, the real reason of their poverty is not high or low prices; but because, under the present capitalist system of production and of wage slavery, the workers are not treated as human beings; but, they are treated as merchandize in the "labor market" the same as pork or wheat is treated as merchandize in the pork or wheat market. And, like pork or wheat, their price, wages, depends upon the cost of their production. But unlike pork or wheat, they cannot long hold out for a rise. They must sell themselves pretty quick or they will starve.

Trades Unionism.

There are at present two kinds of trades unionism—the old and the new. The old is represented by the "American Federation of Labor," the "Knights of Labor," etc. The new is represented by the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada.

The old trades unionism fights the capitalist through its strikes, boycotts, etc., but, it says, "No politics in the union." And, on election day it helps to elect th ecapitalist or his representatives to office. It thus prolongs the agony. The new trades unionism not only fights the capitalist through strikes, etc., whenever it believes that it can accomplish some good for the workers by so doing, but it also, by allowing its course of action to be dominated by a political organization of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party, and by working hand in hand with that party, fights the capitalist upon the political field as well.

The old trades unionism considers the fight against the capitalist by means of strikes, etc., of paramount importance. The new trades unionism considers the fight upon the political field of paramount importance.

The old trades unionism, instead of fighting the capitalist in the open upon the political field, indulges in political whinings. It says to the capitalist politician, "You help us and we'll help you." The capitalist politician says, "All right." But, after election he helps those who have the most boodle—the capitalists. He thus helps the old trades unionists "in the neck." New trades unionism would have the workers cut entirely loose from the apron strings of capitalist politicians, and from all political parties of capital, and organize into an independent political party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party, and get hold of the political powers of the government, and thereby take possession of the industrial plants and resources of the nation, and thereby "help" themselves in a civilized way to the fruits of their own toil. When the workers earnestly begin to pursue that policy the capitalists and their political lackeys will begin to tremble in their boots; and, in consequence, they will give tne workers something better than such kicks as they have repeatedly been giving to old trade unionists.

The old trade unionists, forgetful of their empty pockets, imagine that they can "fight capital with capital;" and, notwithstanding the fact that the capitalists are in business for profits and that more business for the capitalist class out of the total wealth produced in a given time means less wages for the working class out of that total, and vice versa, yet they claim that the interests of the two classes are "identical." New trades unionism understands that the interests of the two classes are opposed, and that there must always be a fierce struggle between them as long as the two classes exist. Hence it stands for the abolition of the capitalist class by making all the industrial plants and resources of the nation the collective property of all the people.

Bogus Socialism.

When Socialists were generally regarded as bomb throwers and anarchists, it was not considered worth while to attempt to counterfeit Socialism. But, as Socialism, owing to the sturdy and untiring efforts of the Socialist Labor Party, became to be better understood, it behooved middle class schemers and capitalists, who imitate most everything of genuine good, to set up a bogus Socialist party. This was done after about seven years of hard and fruitful work by the Socialist Labor Party.

While the setting up of a bogus Socialist party has, quite naturally, had its effect upon the Socialist Labor Party in temporarily diminishing its vote, yet the large increase made by the Socialist Labor Party in the fall elections of 1902 shows that the genuine Socialist movement for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery is bravely rallying from the effects of the bogus Socialist movement. And the bogus Socialist party is beginning to act as a boomerang upon the capitalist class, which, through its press and in other ways, has been aiding the bogus movement to obtain recognition and votes.

One of the "ear marks" by which the bogus "Socialist" party can be detected from the Socialist Labor Party is its attitude towards old trades unionism. The bogus movement indorses old trades unionism, while the Socialist Labor Party indorses only the new trades unionism of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance. The bogus movement also fuses and allows its members to fuse with any or all of the other political parties of capital. It also tolerates in its organization members who have a treasonable record toward the working class.

The Socialist Labor Party does not fuse or allow any of its members to fuse with any other political party. It expels crooks and fakirs as fast as it detects them in its organization. It thereby keeps itself clean and honest. It is a democratic organization with a clear cut and well defined policy; and it has a clean, honorable record; as any one who looks it faithfully up, taking only genuine facts into consideration and leaving aside all humbug, will find.

"Trusts."

The "trusts," as large economic organizations of industry, are progressive institutions, and as such, they must be considered as good things. Great productive results are accomplished with comparatively little labor by means of such large organizations of industry, which are equipped with the newest and most improved machinery. Yet, owing to their private ownership, the mass of the people derive no benefit from them.

The labor displacing machinery in use by the "trusts" throws a large number of workingmen out of employment and renders it impossible for smaller capitalists with inferior tools to compete sucessfully against them. But seeing that the "trusts" are inherently good, seeing that they are of great benefit to the owners of them, and seeing that to destroy or render useless the gigantic machinery, which is adapted for only such large industrial enterprises as the "trusts," would mean to destroy modern civilization and progress, then, all sensible people should seek to make the "trusts" and all the industrial plants and resources of the nation the collective property of all the people that all may share in their benefits.

"Government Ownership."

There is a great and fundamental difference between "government ownership" of industries, as advocated by certain middle class reformers, and "the collective ownership by all the people" of all the industrial plants and resources of the nation, as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party.

Prior to the great American Revolution, which made the thirteen original colonies the property of American citizens, those colonies were the property of King George the Third. Yet, it was "government ownership" in both instances. Hence, it makes a big difference as to who owns the "government."

Many workingmen erroneously imagine that because they are allowed to vote upon election days that they are part owners in the "government" of the United States. True enough, the wage earners, by means of the franchise, have it in their power to more easily take possession of the "government"; yet, nevertheless, the "government" is at present, at least for all practical purposes, wholly in the possession of the capitalist class.

In the first place, when Washington was elected the first president of the country, the people who had freed themselves from the yoke of England were not wage slaves. They were people who owned their own implements of labor and their own land upon which to work. And, the people who practically own the United States "government" today are still those who own the tools of production and the land. But, that class of people are no longer the majority. The wage earners who sell their labor power in the "labor market" are now the majority of the people.

Now, the underlying purpose of extending the franchise to the working class, by the removal of property qualifications for voting, was not, as events have shown, to enable the wage earners to become part owners in the "government," but to enable the large capitalists to obtain a stronger hold upon the "government." The larger capitalists employ the most labor, and, most of the wage earners have been cajoled into the belief that their interests are identical with those of their capitalist employers. If the workers were disfranchised, the large capitalists would have more to fear from the middle class of mortgaged farmers and small shop keepers who outnumber the larger capitalists, and who could, consequently, outvote them. The middle class has been seeking such reforms as greenbackism, populism, free silver, "government ownership" of railroads, in order to get cheaper freight rates, etc.

It will be seen that the wage earners,

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP. AND THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PLATFORM.

instead of being part owners in the "government" as many imagine, are, for all practical purposes, simply "voting cattle" for the capitalist class. Then, again, it can be seen that the "government" is wholly in the control of the capitalist class by the fact that both the republican and democratic parties, which have held power in the country for years, are practically owned and controlled by members of the capitalist class.

The national and state conventions of those parties are always composed chiefly of capitalists, with wage earners very conspicuous by their absence. The conventions of the Socialist Labor Party are always composed chiefly of wage earners. And the Socialist Labor Party stands not merely for "government ownership" of industries, but it stands for the working class to obtain possession of the "government" for the avowed purpose of legislation all the industrial plants and resources of the nation out of the hands of the capitalist class and into the hands of the whole people.

The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party.

I have written what I have written upon the foregoing subjects because I believe it to be truthful and of importance. And I firmly believe that the platform of the Socialist Labor Party would be greatly improved if something on each of the above subjects were annexed to it. If I can get, in my rude way, what I have written on the five subjects, into as little space as they occupy in this article, then there can be no question but that the Socialist Labor Party, through a select committee elected for the purpose, could, in a much nicer and more concise way, annex to the platform of the party at least the essence or substance of those subjects without making the platform either too lengthy or too clumsy a document. If the addition of those subjects would not greatly improve the platform, then I would like very much to know the reason why? The platform, as it now stands, is, in my opinion, too abstract. It should be made much more explanatory and more concrete. It says nothing upon the subject of taxation and the fact that the cost of subsistence of the working class regulates its wages. It says nothing about the new trades unionism of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. It says nothing about bogus Socialism although bogus Socialism is plainly a menace to the Socialist Labor Party. It is insufficiently explanatory about the "trusts," and, while it says much about the "economic development," yet, in my humble opinion, it doesn't make as clear as it ought to the fact that the present "government" of the United States is, for all practical purposes, wholly in the hands of the capitalist class. In my judgment the present platform of the party, considering the nature of the forces that are beginning to array themselves against it, is a very weak weapon to fight with. It should be made much stronger. I believe that the Socialist Labor Party would do well at this time to pause and look well to its armor; and strengthen the platform and the National Executive Committee.

Granville F. Lombard.

POLITICAL WANDERINGS

In Which Populism Receives 1,500,000 Votes and the Defeat of the "Socialists" is Foreseen.

At last the day arrived on which Carl Browne with the remnant of Coxey's Army was to invade Wall street. Coxey, the good roads advocate, by the way, is a shrewd business man. He was at that time heavily interested in stone quarries, and that explains his interest in good roads. Coxey wanted the government to put the unemployed at work building roads, thinking, no doubt, that the Coxey quarries would come in for their share of the business. But while Coxey was shrewd enough, it took something more than that to arouse interest in his "on to Washington" crusade, and that something was supplied by the freak Browne.

Browne was an excellent press agent. He was never at a loss for some scheme to keep his name in the papers, and of course he was like the shadow of a rock in a weary land to the yellow journal reporters. Like all men of his ilk, Browne lacked sincerity. When he was arrested in Washington, on the technical charge of having stepped on the grass, it appears that he was enjoined, or rather warned against participating in further adventures of that kind, while in the city. Coxey got up another parade, but it was like the play of Hamlet without the hero—Browne was not to be seen. The gutter-snipe reporters marvelled thereat, as Browne had assured them that he would surely appear. It came out afterward that Browne, and not Coxey's daughter, impersonated the goddess of liberty. Browne chuckled over how he had tricked the authorities. It struck me at the time that if I considered I had a right to parade I should have done so without disguise, and then taken the consequences as a matter of principle. But with these freaks 'tis not a matter of principle but advertisement.

Before the day set for the invasion of Wall street, Browne sent word to the New York Chief of Police and to all the papers, notifying them of his intention. It was about noon of the eventful day that I saw the rickety canvas covered wagon of the Commonweal of Christ turn into Wall street from Broadway. The unique outfit attracted little attention until it halted in front of the subtreasury. The wagon was filled with commonwealers, who gazed out at the den of the money octopus on which they had heard their leader discourse so often.

As soon as the wagon halted Browne jumped out; he was arrayed in his great fur coat. Browne seemed disappointed to find no crowd waiting for him. He drew a manuscript from his pocket and began to read in a loud voice. He got about as far as: "Oh thou mighty moloch of money and men—" when a big detective stepped up and ordered him to shut up and move on. Browne stood his ground for a second and as some messenger boys were collecting, the detective put Browne under arrest. Browne was hustled up to Broadway and on to a car. His invasion and laughable retreat from Wall street did not take more than three minutes. The rickety wagon turned around and made for Jersey. But Browne's purpose was served, the Western papers had remarkable accounts of the episode. Browne was evidently prepared for arrest, as he was quickly bailed out by a plumber, who was a populist. When brought up for trial aftrward Browne made the facetious defense that he had simply been conducting a party of tourists to see the sights of the city. The case was dismissed. One feature of the incident long sufficed to furnish good-natured chafing of me by my friends. It was Browne's practice to dub the camp with the name of some "great friend of humanity." These "friends of humanity" were generally persons whose legs Browne was able to pull. The camp from which he sallied into Wall street was named in my honor and the address to the "mighty moloch" was dated from there, so that I participated in the questionable fame.

In the election of 1884 the populist vote in the State rose to 4,305, which was considered a gratifying increase over the vote of 969 polled in 1892. In the country we polled 1,500,000 votes. Governors, Senators, Congressmen—we had these galore, and we immediately raised the slogan: "The next President must be a Populist!" Having gone through that experience, I can appreciate the elation of the Social Democrats over their vote of last year and further, I can foresee the fate that awaits them.

Just when the Populist movement seemed to be on the top wave of success and when it was expected that the next wave would land us in the White House, a cloud appeared on the horizon which caused us Middle-of-the-Road men much alarm, and well it might.

Whenever a movement threatens the existence of a political organization, it will usually be found, that that organization borrows from the movement that antagonizes it some feature which it promises to enact into law if given power. If the movement in question is not a revolutionary one, the allurement of getting something quickly, through some other agency, at once disrupts that movement by pulling away its adherents. Thus it was with the Populist movement.

Immediately after the election of 1894, the Democratic party, which had suffered the most by the growth of Populism, began, through its organs and speakers, to champion "free silver." While we in the East paid little attention to the "free silver" phase of the movement, there is no doubt it was the cardinal principle of Populism. The harrassed and debt-ridden middle class hoped by the aid of cheap money to pay off their debts at a less figure then they had contracted them. Under capitalism money must have intrinsic value, and the Pops recognized this to the extent that they favored silver as the money metal. But they wanted fifty cents worth of this metal stamped as one dollar by the government, so that they could tender it to their creditors in payment of dollar debts. The silver mine barons backed up the movement because it would, if successful, have created a market for their product. As developed capitalism was in full control of the old political organizations, and heedless of the middle class cry, the bankrupts organized a political party, and while battling solely for their own existence, appealed to the working class by demanding government ownership of railroads, etc. The platform contained just enough revolutionary buncombe to cloak the reactionay character of the movement. But it skillfully ignored the class struggle in appealing to the workers, as was natural, when it is considered that the mine barons shoot down the workers, and the small farmer is one of the worst skinners of labor.

The Democratic championship of free silver did not affect the Middle-of-the-Road men, who were honestly radical, but it was foreseen that the action of the Democratic party would stampede the bulk of the Populist vote. The Middle-of-the-Road men had broken from their old party allegiance for good. In the Southern states we had men who broke from the Democratic party when to do so was dangerous to life. In the West many of our people had suffered all kinds of ostracism in leaving the Republican party to join the People's Party. These men who came into the party through opposition unto blood, and through persecution worse than death, while alarmed at the Democratic move, were not prepared for what followed.

One by one, our papers, which were not ours at all, being owned by individuals, and responsible to nobody, showed the influence exerted by the silver mine barons by coming out for "free silver" as the dominant issue. Several men on whom we had relied, began to declare that financial reform would be the dominant issue and the logical contest in 1896. The Omaha platform, the "Second Declaration of Independence" was embalmed, to be laid on the shelf. The argument was that the Democratic party by taking up "free silver," which promised "something now," would beat us, loaded down, as our platform was, with "socialistic" demands.

The matter raised such a hubbub in the party that the National Committee called a conference of party delegates to meet in St. Louis in December, for the ostensible purpose of perfecting plans for the inauguration of a vigorous educational campaign. We learned the real purpose of the conference later.

I was the only one able to secure transportation, so I was sent as delegate from New Jersey. Crossing the Alleghanies we were delayed many hours by a snow storm and the conference was under way when I arrived. Gen. Weaver, our "honored standard bearer of 1892," was chairman. Jim Weaver is an opportunist and a politician. So far as I was able to judge, Populism to him was only a means. He was willing to effect his ends by any other means. I got in in time to report under the call of states. I gave them to understand that with us the "money question" was not the paramount issue, that without the "socialistic" demands we might as well disband. I gave what I thought were convincing reasons to bear out this statement. Weaver, who loved to play the bully, rapped me to order and said the conference had not met to hear a lecture. As I stood my ground, he turned his parrot-like beak toward me and through it emitted an order for me to leave the platform. A storm burst from the floor and the General, diplomatically bowing to it, allowed me to proceed. As I made for my seat a sweet young woman delegate from Kansas came dangerously near embracing me for joy at having downed the "old man," who was whisperously denounced as a traitor. There were many women delegates present, and I saw something of the hysteria of Populism before we adjourned.

In the order of states, I, of course, reported before the New York delegate, I have forgotten his name, but have a vivid recollection of his following my plea for the retainment of the "socialistic" planks, by a vicious attack on Socialists, who, he said, sneaked into their meetings and organization to disrupt them. He denounced them as tools of the money power.

As there were several hundred delegates present, all bent on talking, it was long before we got down to business.

One who has not seen a Populist convention in full blast, cannot appreciate the full significance of the "hot air" slang term of to-day. This expression surely came late in the day. But at last something was done, and that something was very important. A committee was appointed to get up an address to the country. In S. L. P. conventions such committees are elected by the body, in Populist conventions they were appointed by the chair. The complexion of the committee appointed by Weaver may be imagined.

The next day of the conference was taken up by speech-making. Women vied with men in pouring forth their eloquence. "Cyclone" Davis, a tall, lank and mild appearing man from Texas; Congressman Howard, of Alabama, who wrote a book, "If Christ Came to Congress," and who would pass as a brother to the Rev. Putty Cheeks; Coxey, who travelled by Pullman car; Carl Browne, and dozens of other notables, talked and talked. Meanwhile that important committee was in session. Had it been put to a vote, I have no doubt the reactionists were beaten. As each speaker finished a dozen would jump to the floor to refute him.

One man touched the sore spot by declaring that if we feared the Democratic party would blanket us by stealing our platform the logical thing to do was get aboard the Democratic craft. But while that was the logic of it the traders in the convention wanted the party kept intact until they could trade its strength for place with either or both the old parties. As the time passed more thought was turned toward the absent committee. After some discussion, Weaver sent a messenger to learn how near ready they were to report. The answer sent out was that the committe was very busy, but hoped to report soon. They asked that they be allowed to proceed without interruption. Weaver kept calling on the spell binders and all kinds of discussions were started to keep the eyes of the convention from the clock. This love of talk was the convention's undoing. Meanwhile the time flew on and again there was a clamor for the committee. Weaver was instructed to send another committee to wait on the sitting one. The second committee was a long time gone and the convention began to develop into an uproar. Denunciations and cries of traitor, were bandied back and forth. In the midst of it the committee that had been sent out returned and reported that the committee on address was putting the finishing touches to the document.

It was Saturday night, and the majority of delegates had arranged to leave the city on trains starting at 8 o'clock. Everybody was ready, satchel in hand, when the committee on address finally appeared. The chairman of the committee drawled the address out slowly. The document was ingeniously worded, but it meant that the "radical" demands of the Omaha platform had been thrown overboard. There was no time left in which to discuss the thing. I was making for the door when I heard the chairman declare that the address had been adopted and was ordered given to the press.

"The miners victory" is already beginning to serve the capitalist class as a means of deceiving the working class to the end that the chains of wage slavery may be fastened upon them more securely. Mark Hanna, in praising the work of the Coal Strike Commission, declares that it teaches workingmen they can gain their just rights with striking. Considering the deception practised on the miners after they had struck, this is the most fraudulent claim made in connection with labor troubles on record. It is eminently worthy the creator of the colossal humbug, the National Civic Federation, which has treacherously sacrificed working class to capitalist class interests, on the ground that it is "impartially" promoting the interests of both.

Mark Hanna's declaration that the end of the strike era is at hand as a result of the increased friendly relations between employer and employe, due to the American Civic Federation's plans of conciliation and arbitration, is not to be treated as entirely disinterested and reliable. The fact is that strikes are more numerous, bitter and protracted now than they were prior to the formation of the American Civic Federation. And in place of the plans of the Federation growing in favor, we witness the formation of employer's organizations in direct opposition to those of employees. Witness the National Manufacturers' Association and their decisive actions against "organized labor," for instance. The end of the strike era will only come with the end of capitalism.

Having rapped Cleveland, Watterson now raps Bryan by calling him a soured man unable to forget defeats. A composite opinion of Watterson by Cleveland and Bryan is now in order. It would make timely and interesting reading.

"Overproduction" has caused three hundred Washington shingle mills to close down. The same cause will gradually close down other mills during the coming year, unless all signs fail.

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SALEM, MASS.—John White, American House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue
ST. CHARLES, MO.—R. H. McHugh.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 537.
SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarnstrom, 23 Wyatt street.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, General Delivery.
SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TACOMA, WASH.—C. M. Carlson, 3609 So. J street.
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Percy Kep, Bracondale, P. O.
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Konecny.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Andrew Walther, 299 Austin street.
WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Neilson, 14 Prospect street.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,060
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**53,617**

VOL. XIII.

The People enters upon its thirteenth year with this number.

Proud of its record in the past it will, in the future, continue to work with ever increasing vigor for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery, with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party at its head.

A MODERN PLEBS LEADER.

The press dispatches from Washington announce that Mr. E. E. Clark of Iowa is slated for the position of Assistant Secretary in the cabinet Department of Commerce and Labor. The press dispatches are also kind enough to announce that Mr. Clark is a member of the Coal Strike Commission, and President of the Order of Railway Conductors. These two bits of biography are aidful; only they are not ample enough. Taking them as a cue, the sociologic physiognomy of Mr. Clark may be profitably amplified as follows:

As to Mr. Clark's membership in the Coal Strike Commission, he was one of those who unanimously voted for the clauses in the report that declare the social conditions in the mining regions to be good, and that these conditions do not compare unfavorably with the conditions in other industries. In other words, the conditions that flow from decreasing earnings and increasing death rate among the workingmen are good.

As to Mr. Clark's presidency in the Order of Railway Conductors, in October of last year, the Switchmen's Union being on strike in Denver, the places of the men were taken by members of Mr. Clark's Order. The previous year, during the Switchmen's strike of the Rio Grande, Manager Herbert, being forwarned, arranged with the head of the Order of Railway Conductors to have its members fill the places of the men. In 1894, during the Pullman strike Mr. Clark was in session with the General Managers' Association, and actively aided them in filling the strikers' places.

The above sketch explains, but only partially, why a capitalist government will give a political job to such a man. It is a reward. But is that all of it? The first lecture entitled "Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders" in the pamphlet "Two Pages from Roman History" throws light upon this subject. It shows how the circumstance that the Plebs Leader shared the designation of "plebeian" raised the delusion among the poor plebeian masses that he had interests in common with them. The delusion secured for the Plebs Leader the confidence of the plebeian masses; it placed in his hands the club that he swung over the head of the patriciate, and with the aid of which he wrenched from the ruling class of Old Rome the special personal privileges which he needed, and which could not be enjoyed except at the expense of his "fellow plebeians." It is there also shown that strictly parallel is the career of the modern Labor Leader. The common designation of "labor," which the Labor Leader carefully cultivates, does for him what the common designation of "plebeian" did for the Plebs Leader; it raises the delusion that he, the Labor Leader, is of the class of the toiling and fleeced wage slaves, and places him before them as a "fellow workingman." Thus he is enabled to use their misery as a club with the aid of which he can wrench from the modern ruling class special privileges for himself, enjoyable only under capitalism, that is to say, enjoyable only at the expense of the working class.

The political job about to be bestowed upon Mr. E. E. Clark by the capitalist class of the land is, in the first place, a concession wrung by him from them by virtue of the delusion among workingmen that he is one of them; and, in the second place, and above all, it is a buffer raised by the capitalist class to perpetuate the system of wage-slavery.

Mr. E. E. Clark is a Plebs Leader in the Rome of to-day.

A SNAP-SHOT FROM ACROSS THE LINE.

It is well periodically to take observations. They will tell whether the course steered by the Socialist Labor Party is true or false, sound or unsound.

Among the charges brought against the S. L. P., and why a new party should be started was that its growth was too slow. The S. L. P. denied not the fact that its growth was slow; neither did it conceal its preference for a more marked growth. It denied however that a rise of votes, in and of itself, indicated growth. The S. L. P. went further. It maintained that a vote gathered by hurrah methods was no growth at all, was even harmful: it deceived and discouraged. Disagreeing with the S. L. P., some gentlemen set up an opposition party, named "Socialist" alias Social Democratic, and great was their joy, and triumphantly did they point at the "big vote" they polled. Now, here is a snap-shot of a part of that vote. The collection of pictures it is taken from is the Seattle "Socialist" of the 15th of this month. The Kodakist is one of themselves, W. E. Fletcher. Reporting from El Paso, Tex., he says:

"We at one time polled more than 100 votes in this town, but are at present up against a union labor movement and our members have gone over to the enemy in crowds. We called two meetings last week, but failed to get a quorum at either . . . . This so-called labor party has here nominated as its representatives a wealthy saloon man to catch the saloon vote, a wholesale hardware Jew to catch the Jew vote, an aristocratic Democratic lawyer to catch the Democratic vote, a Republican bank employee to catch the Republican vote. So you see what a dream of a movement we had here, to be caught by that kind of a move."

What a "Union Labor Party"—a political organization of fakir-led pure and simple unions—is the above snapshot photographs to perfection. Wherever the apparition has turned up it has swept the so-called Socialist party off its feet, and will do the same wherever the apparition may turn up later on. With its vote rising and falling like the wind-raised and wind-scattered sand-hills of the desert, as has recently been witnessed in the elections in Massachusetts, and as will be witnessed in the elections everywhere else, the Bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is serving its purpose. It is a sign-post to warn the political traveler to give it and its methods a wide berth.

TWO SETS OF TABLES.

From under the shadow of Trinity Church—the church that keeps time for Wall street—there has proceeded a table, or rather map, 35x26 inches, intended to portray in figures "OUR" phenomenal progress. The map looks like an astronomical table: so long are the figures. They set out in detail "Nine years' balances of trade, coin and bullion." The several subdivisions are summed up in this table:

	Excess of Exports.
Merchandise	$3,534,700,224
Silver	248,102,940
Gold	100,198,194
Coin and Bullion	147,904,745
Total Excess of Exports	$4,030,906,103

Taking these figures at their word, also taking the argument at its word, the two indicate, as the legend that heads the map sets out, that the country's affluence is phenomenal. That much for one of the two sets of tables.

The other set of tables is taken from the vital statistics of the Twelfth Census. Before turning to that, the thinking human mind is set by the first set of tables a-going along certain lines of thought. What is wealth for but for life's sake? Increase of wealth must, if useful, go hand in hand with increased lease of life. The material affluence of the land, shown by the first set of tables, must, accordingly, be reflected by the material well-being of the people: as the material affluence is phenomenal, phenomenal also must be the people's material well-being: life must be longer, the death rate smaller than before. A glance at the second set of tables almost blinds the eye with a paradox. The tables for the registration area, comprising Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont, show an INCREASED death rate over the figures for 1890. The tables for the population engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, comprising twenty-six industries, reveal a marked increase in the death rate for nineteen of these, the increase in the death rate being greatest among the millers, cigarmakers, brewers, tailors, carpenters and joiners, blacksmiths, masons and painters. The tables for the population engaged in agriculture, transportation and other outdoor occupations, comprising ten industries, reveal an increased death rate among all the ten but two. As to the miners and quarrymen, the tables reveal a higher death rate between the ages of 15 and 44, that is to say, for over 80 per cent. of the number. On the other hand, the table for personal service, including policemen and detectives, is the only one that records a uniform decrease in the death rate. Nor yet is that all. The tables of mortality by ages and occupations show that more than 47 per cent. of the population engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries and in agriculture, transportation, etc., die between the ages of 25 and 44, while the percentage of those who reach 65 and over is trifling!

Are these two sets of tables contradictory.? No! Joining the two, they throw upon the canvas the fact that the "OUR" in "our phenomenal progress" does not include the working class. That this class is not a participant in "our" progress; that its share in "our progress" is the share of the gladiators in Rome. As the gladiator's share in "our enjoyment" in Rome was to bleed and lay his life down for the fleecing and ruling class, so the share of the American working class in "our progress" is to die plentifully and prematurely.

The two sets of tables supplement each other. The picture they throw is a summons to the men of heart and fibre, of brain and brawn in the land to gather around the standard of the Socialist Labor Party and uproot the iniquity.

EUROPE IS SLOW.

Marcel Mielvague, described as a cool-headed bourgeois, has a bird's-eye review of recent political events in France, published in the "Renaissance Latine." This passage occurs in the article:

"A Socialist, who consents to administer the fortunes of a bourgeois State, is no longer a danger to such a State. He may force it to consent to some reforms, the most indispensable and pressing. He thereby pacifies the opinion that elected him; weakens the anger and force of the demands of the masses. Accordingly, it is profitable to confiscate, for the benefit of society, the most intelligent and ardent leaders of the opposition. To call them to power is a sort of honorable way of placating them."

Thus writes the Frenchman, with Millerand and his followers in mind. The size-up is clever. There is even an air of the philosophy of state craft about it. Nevertheless, brilliant tho' the passage is, it betrays imperfect information. Mr. Mielvague evidently knows nothing about what is broadly called the "Socialist Movement" in America. If he did, he could have greatly amplified his article, and shown how, not in industrial development only, but in state craft also the American bourgeois is clean ahead of his French cousin. The French bourgeois, according to Mr. Mielvague, undertakes, not a complete but a semi-confiscation of Socialist leaders. He feels constrained to make to the opposition certain "indispensable and pressing" concessions. The American bourgeois doesn't do as much. He confiscates his man outright. The elevation of the "leader" to power is all the concession the bourgeois makes. The "elevated" leader (read politically corrupted) then does the full bidding of his bourgeois elevator. The Social Democrat, James Carey of Haverhill is the American illustration of the point. Called to power as the President of the Board of Councilmen by the votes of bourgeois Councilmen, he voted for an Armory appropriation, and thus prepared to "placate," "pacify" and to "weaken" the anger and the force of the demands of the masses.

Europe is slow.

AN IMPOSSIBLE FEAT.

The new Chinese Minister to the United States—Chen Tung Liang Cheng—has arrived in the country. He brings with him a large suite of secretaries, diplomats and legation attaches, besides nine servants. But huge as this train is, huger still is the load of the Minister's mission. Chen Tung Liang Cheng is loaded down with no less a mission than "to overcome the existing prejudice against his countrymen." No human sinews can stand such a load.

Is it that the Chinaman is a barbarian, an incorrigible reprobate, an inherent social leper, whom to object to is a noble "prejudice"? Indeed, not! The Chinaman answers favorably to the general tests of civilization: he is literate, he is intelligent, he is industrious. Is it, then, the American who is at fault? Is he a petrified and ossified nativist, out-chauvining the chauvin? Neither is that true: the American is hospitable to a fault; himself the product of no one race, he has a human feeling for all. Why, then, should the mission of Chen Tung Liang Cheng to overcome the present and undoubted hatred entertained for his countrymen be too huge a mission for human shoulders?

Fully 50 per cent. of the population of the land ten years of age and over are merchandise on the shelves of the labor-market. The relative and the absolute percentage is steadily on the increase. The more overstocked the labor-market, all the lower are wages, and all the more precarious the jobs. Improved machinery held in private hands, sufficiently raises the supply of labor above the demand. By his mere appearance, the Chinaman increases the supply. This fact does not tend to raise a prejudice in his favor. The circumstance, however, that he does more than merely raise the supply, that he comes with so low a standard of living that he lowers the price of labor even below the level that the domestic over-production of labor lowers it,—that circumstance raises, not a prejudice, but a positive dislike for him.

True enough, if domestic labor had already risen to the height of the Socialist Republic, the labor-market would not be there. That social ulcer being absent, the Chinaman in America could not effect the evil he now effects. There would then be no "prejudice" to combat. But Minister Chen Tung Liang Cheng is not supposed to be a Socialist. He represents no such enlightened principle. As far as he represents any social principle at all, it is that of capitalism. Accordingly he represents the theory of an ever more heavily overstocked labor market. The foreign minister, who represents such a thing, bites off more than he can chew when he tries to remove the "prejudice" entertained for his countrymen who help to overstock the domestic labor market, and, by reason of their low standard of living, add increase of momentum to the decline of wages.

Minister Chen Tung Liang Cheng's job is that of a man trying to raise himself by his own boot-straps.

* * *

Captain Mahan, the naval authority, has given the Church Club the benefit of his observations on the decadence of church influence in the community. He referred to the fact that there is a relative falling off in the number of church members and an actual decrease in the number of clergymen. As a remedy, Captain Mahan proclaimed the need of "personal religion." Of course, it was not to be expected that, since he profits by them himself, that Captain Mahan would attribute the church's decay to its servile defense of the iniquities of capitalism.

The church rushes in to sanctify and uphold what men of average morality condemn. It is the means by which weak nations are crushed and pillaged in the search for world markets, a process which it glorifies as an extension of religion. It accepts the blood money of capitalists to promote its benevolent and educational schemes. It interposes its influence in labor troubles in the interests of employers. It raises not a note of protest against the exploitation of the working class by means of profit, interest and rent.

So obvious is the servile attitude of the church toward the crimes of capitalism, that it repells those who are truly religious; while earning the increased contempt of those who repudiate it. To those who ask for bread in the shape of justice the church gives the proverbial stone in the shape of capitalist platitudes thinly veiled by theological terminology; and instead of relieving those who are weary and overleaden, it assists in piling on their burdens. The decadence of the influence of such an organization is not to be regretted. It shows that the general morality of man is superior to the sycophancy, hypocrisy and iniquity of theological machines.

* * *

The newly invented glass blowing machine continues to work disaster to the human glass blowers. At the beginning of last month, the American Window Glass Company (the Window Glass Trust), shut down its plants at Sharon, Pa., and Anderson, Ind., throwing 4,500 out of work, two months earlier than usual, in order that it might equip these plants with the new machine in time for the regular opening of the glass blowing season next fall. On March 23, Pittsburg dispatches stated that the members of the rival organization of the Window Glass Workers' Association had agreed to a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages in the mills of the Federation Window Glass Company and outside interests. This will add internecine warfare to unemployment; all of which redounds to the interest of the capitalist class and to the detriment of the working class. Thus it will ever be as long as the ownership of the machine is invested in the capitalist class. Machinery will only prove a blessing to the working class when its form of ownership changes from capitalist to social ownership. Then every machine invented will lighten toil, while creating a superabundance of

* * *

On March 29th, one of Chicago's great capitalists, Gustav F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., of the Beef Trust, died. His start in life as a small butcher and his fortune at the time of his death of $12,000,000 have been extensively dwelt upon. To all appearances Swift was an indispensable man in the industry with which his name is so prominently connected. Strange to say, however, it is announced that his demise will not affect the varied interests with which Swift was connected. To the workingmen who have been led to believe that the capitalist is the keystone without whom the industrial arch would collapse, this announcement is undoubtedly inexplicable. But to the Socialist it is no mystery whatever. It is all as clear as day to him. Industry is no longer individualistic in its operations. It is socialistic. Myriads of paid workingmen of various capacities and degrees of skill carry it on, while the capitalist reaps millions in profits from their labor. Were they to die, industry would cease, its mental and muscular life would end without them. Not so, however, with the capitalists. They may perish and their deaths will affect industry no more than a pebble thrown into the ocean affects its mighty motion. When all the workers realize this truth, they will make industry not only social in its operation but in ownership also. They will give up capitalism for Socialism.

* * *

It now transpires that the Elkins Anti-Rebate law was written by A. J. Cassat, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Paul Morton, second vice-president of the Santa Fe, and E. D. Kenna, counsel for the same road. It is stated that the first draft of the bill was made by Kenna and embodied the ideas of the three men named. This draft was submitted to the president, the attorney-general and the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. As finally introduced, the bill, which was amended, was essentially the bill prepared by Cassat, Morton and Kenna.

This information is exceedingly interesting. It shows the intimate relation existing between the various branches of the national government and the capitalist class. It confirms once more the point made by the Socialist that t. modern government is an agency for the promotion of capitalist interests. Such being the fact, who is there so innocent as to believe that the Elkins law will, as claimed, stamp out the rebate system, which has proven so beneficial to the trusts and the railroad interests from which the law emanated?

* * *

Members of the Upholsterers' International Union are disgusted with the treatment they hace received at the hands of the scabby crew now running a fair in aid of a daily "labor" alias, "socialist" paper at Grand Central Palace. These men are now on strike at the leading department stores. They have been active in connection with the fair, spending many hours of hard labor in decorating the booths there. Imagine their chagrin when they found that the Journal of the fair conspicuously advertises one of the bitterest foes of their organization, a firm which absolutely refuses to recognize them or any other union, and against whom they have been on strike six months, and whom they have placed on the unfair list. The Upholsterers' may now prepare to expect worse. That scabby crew will give them a stronger dose when their "labor" paper is in running order.

(Note.—The circular placing the above mentioned firm on the unfair list, together with the Journal advertisement, are in this office for inspection.—Ed. Daily People.)

* * *

The discovery of a vast Antarctic continent now agitating British geographical societies will cause capitalism to breathe easier. It furnishes another world market, in which, although the temperature is 62 degrees below zero, mosquito netting, diaphanous costumes, fans, missionaries and other surplus products may be disposed of, thus preventing "overproduction" and crisis at home.

* * *

The report from the West that J. J. Hill will refuse the demands of the trainmen on his three systems and that therefore there is a great labor strike in sight will prove disastrous to Roosevelt if the report becomes fact. Think of a President extolling arbitration a la the Coal Strike Commission in the midst of a strike on three railroads!

* * *

The President's trip West will be in striking contrast to his trip down East last Summer. Then he boastfully told in strenuous tones of the momentous things that his administration would do to solve the trust problem. On his Western trip he will have to stultify himself to justify the little that is alleged to have been done in that direction.

* * *

A Detroit drug corporation has just declared a dividend of 100 per cent. We will strain our ears to hear of a 10 per cent. increase of wages by the same concern.

"THE TROUBLE" WITH THE STANDARD OF MODERN JOURNALISM

"The trouble," with modern journalism, which he castigates none too harshly, "is," says Frank A. Munsey, in an address recently delivered at Yale University, "with the standard, not with the men themselves." Which is another way of saying that a man died for want of breath. What caused the want of breath? That's the only question worth asking and looking into. Only the answer to that can really enlighten. That the standard of modern journalism is worthless none will deny; and Mr. Munsey, a gentleman of culture and talent, clearly perceives. But what's "the trouble" with the standard? in what lies its defect? What purports to be answers to this question occurs a column or so later. We are told that "the hasty, sloppy, insincere work of the present" must be swung away from. Of course, the prevailing journalistic work is insincere. But why? Do people love to be insincere? Mr. Munsey draws almost into "burning" proximity to the answer when he proceeds to say: "the reporters" (he certainly means the whole editorial staff) must be trained so as to be able "to see a thing as it is, and then tell it so that it will both read true and shade true." Ah, that's the rub! and having sighted it, Mr. Munsey slides away from the goal, like a center-board boat under full sail, with center-board up.

"To be able to see a thing as it is," lo, the difference between fitness and unfitness, between knowledge and ignorance,—nor can the knowledge and fitness be acquired by sentiment! Can a Choctaw Indian see the cascade of Niagara "as it is"? Can a Fiji Islander see the mechanism of a chronometer "as it is"? Could either of them "tell what he saw so that it will both read and shade true"? No! For that it requires the trained knowledge of a Sir Robert Lyle and an Edison. Man can see no more than he brings eyes to see with. Now then, in sight of the modern social happenings—the domain of journalism—the regulation journalist is no better equippen than the Choctaw Indian and Fiji Islander, above referred to. Nay, he is unfitter. With them, at least, the tablets of the mind are clean. With the regulation modern journalist the tablets of the mind are scribbled all over with pot-hooks. In sight of the social phenomena of all degrees, the happenings of the day, that, like planets, constellations, nebulae and comets, are cruising across the firmament of society, the regulation journalist stands like a pupil of the Ptolomiac system of astronomy in sight of the spheres. Things don't fit. Of course, he becomes "hasty"; of course he becomes "sloppy"; of course he becomes "insincere." Unable to understand the things he sees, he is unable to see them as they are. Net results, he can not tell the story and comment on it "so that it will both read true and shade true." The regulation modern reporter (journalist) is a perambulating lump of trained unfitness.

The Manchester School of political economy, the Capitalist School of social science never were to society other than like Ptolomaic Schools of astronomy. Not until man fitted astronomic theories to astronomic facts, was the astronomic reporter able "to see" things as they are, and record them truthfully. The modern then, in sight of the modern social happenings—the domain of journalism—the regulation journalist is no better equipped than the Choctaw Indian and Fiji Islander, above referred to. Nay, he is unfitter. With them, at least, the tablets of the mind are clean. With the regulation modern journalist the tablets of the mind are scribbled all over with pot-hooks. In sight of the social phenomena of all degrees, the happenings of the day, that, like planets, constellations, nebulae and comets, are society, the regulation journalist stands like a pupil of the Ptolomaic system of astronomy in sight of the spheres. reporter (journalist), able "to see a thing as it is, and then tell it so that it will both read true and shade true," must first have his mind swept clean of the cobwebs of the Manchester and Capitalist social theories.

The Yales of to-day do not render that service. That's "the trouble" with the standard of modern journalism. That mind-house-cleaning service is rendered to-day only by the Socialist Labor Party.

* * *

The announcement that Rockefeller is encouraging independent oil producers and that he foresees the end of the Standard Oil Company and is therefore hastening to invest in railroads to save his fortune, will be received with a smile in many quarters. It has been the aim of Rockefeller's life to dominate the oil industry. To this end he has become a heavy investor in railroads, securing a powerful interest in many of them. His recent acquisition of the control of the New York Central is but one of many steps undertaken to realize his life object. When Rockerfeller abandons the oil industry to the independents, we may expect Carnegie to surrender the steel industry to the labor unions whom he has always fought. Both will never occur.

* * *

The cultivation of ginseng in this country is less than a decade old, yet there is a movement afoot to merge every ginseng farm in the United States into a combine. The ginseng farms are mainly located in the hills of southwest Missouri, and are operated by companies mainly. The product is shipped to China.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JOHNATHAN.

BROTHER JOHNATHAN.—It seems to me that Socialism is another word for Christianity. Everybody calls himself a Christian. It seems to me that all that Socialists should do is to point out that fact and they are bound to succeed rapidly. Jesus was a Socialist.

UNCLE SAM.—Your allegations of fact and your conclusions are both false. It so happens that Christianity is not Socialism and that Jesus was not a Socialist.

B. J. (astonished)—Does not Socialism mean to establish happiness?

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—Well, Christianity aims at the same thing.

U. S.—Your argument amounts to this: Christianity and Socialism aim at the same thing, consequently they are identical.

B. J.—That's about the size of it.

U. S.—Are there not gold bugs who sincerely believe a gold standard will make labor happy?

B. J.—I guess there are some dull enough to entertain that notion.

U. S.—And don't you know many a silver bug who honestly and devotedly holds to the principle that all the worker needs to be a happy man is the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1?

B. J.—I regret to say there are many such noodles.

U. S. Both gold bugs and silver bugs aim at the happiness of the workers don't they?

B. J.—They do.

U. S.—According to your way of reasoning it would follow that seeing that gold-bugism and silver-bugism aim at the same thing, they are therefore identical. Are they?

B. J. (fumbles in his pockets)—No, they are not.

U. S.—Neither are Socialism and Christianity.

B. J. (very much enraged)—Will you explain to me what you Socialists mean by such tactics as these? Why you will fully deprive yourselves of public support and useful arguments.

U. S.—What we mean is to succeed, and we know that all "arguments" that convey a false impression and interfere with the acquiring of correct knowledge, can never lead to the success of a cause, however rapidly they may occasionally lead to the individual success of scheming knaves.

B. J.—And would the saying that Socialism means to establish Christianity and that Jesus was a Socialist convey false impressions or interfere with the acquiring of correct knowledge?

U. S.—Yes, siree!

B. J.—I doubt it.

U. S.—Because you don't know what Socialism is.

B. J.—Isn't Socialism good will to man on earth and to live as the early Christians did??

U. S.—No; Socialism does not propose to establish the social system of the early Christians, and on the other hand the early Christians would not establish Socialism.

B. J.—That takes my time!

U. S.—The early Christians lived in common, Socialism don't want that. Socialism demands work should be done in common and that conception could not have occurred to the early Christians.

B. J.—Why not?

U. S.—Simply because the idea of working together cannot occur to man until the machine, the mammoth machine of production, such as we know it today was in operation. The early Christians lived in the days of small production. The tool of production was then such that each man alone and individually could operate it. The community of life that they instituted was an aspiration. Even in those days, individual production brought on serious evils in its wake. The way out could not be visible to them by reason of the absence of collective work which machinery forces on man, and they resorted to communal life, and community of poverty.

B. J.—(looks puzzled.)

U. S.—In point of good intentions the Christian fathers and the Socialists are one. In point of methods they could not be one. In the days of the Christian fathers all that men could aspire to was equality of poverty and mutual abnegation.

B. J.—Isn't mutual abnegation Socialism and good?

U. S. (smiling)—Mutual abnegation may be very good to lighten one another's burdens. This feeling was possible when it was still impossible that no one should bear any burden, and only those aim at it to-day who are not aware of the fact that the productive mechanism has increased in such a way that none need

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Brewers Use Unions to Fight License Bill.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—There are workingmen who honestly believe the pure and simple union is an organization in the interest of the working class, but the action of the unions in this city, prove that they are positively organizations, working for, and in the interest of the capitalist class.

The Republican party of and by the capitalist class has introduced a bill at Albany to increase the cost of license in cities of the second class from $500 to $750.

The question can be logically asked, what has this bill to do with trades unions? To be honest, the trades union has nothing to do with it. If it is a trade union of the working class it will only look to increase wages, or resist cut downs, or get shorter hours, etc. This will take all its time and money.

But the brewery capitalists of this city have set up a howling protest against the bill, because the bill hits them, as they own most of the saloons in this city, and, of course, must pay the licenses. So the brewers go to work to get up a demonstration. They go to their friends, the "trades unions." Why do they go to the trades unions? Because trades unions are organized on the wrong principle that "the interests of capital and labor are identical."

"Last night, March 16, the Cigar Packers, the Soda Water Bottlers, the Beer Drivers, the Bottlers and Brewery Inside Workmen's Unions adopted resolutions condemning the proposed tax measure, and meetings of several more important unions, including the Bakers, Butchers, Bartenders and Coopers, are called for this evening to take similar action." (Syracuse Herald, March 17.)

Mayor Kline headed a large delegation that went to Albany on a special car. The Herald, of the 18th, published a full list of the delegation which was as follows:

"Matthew Wright, Bottlers' Union; Michael Wiseman, Lager Beer Inside Workmen's Union No. 11; Michael Preston, Ale Inside Workmen's Union No. 36; George Richards, Beer Drivers' Union; Joseph A. Egartner, Coopers' Union; Frank Morrison, Stationary Engineers' and Firemen's Union; W. H. Pierce and John Kent, Bartenders' Union; H. Boile, Soft Beer Bottlers' Union; Leonard Filsinger, Carpenters' Union; William G. List, Cigarmakers' Union; Louis Burkhardt and Charles Schuck, boss carpenters.

"These brewers were in the party: Frank B. Haberle, president of the Haberle-Crystal Spring Company; Edwin C. Hall, treasurer and general manager Haberle-Crystal Springs Company; Thomas Ryan, president of the Ryan's Consumers' Brewing Company; William Quinn of Moore & Quinn; Charles K. Underwood, trustee of the Greenway Brewing Company; Herman Bartels, president of the Bartels Brewing Company; George Zett, president of the George Zett brewery; Charles Schwartz, manager of the National Brewing Company; John H. Costello, attorney for the Haberle-Crystal Springs Company; William Rafferty, attorney for the George Zett Brewing Company, and Charles E. Shinaman, attorney for the Bartels Brewing Company.

"The Wine, Beer and Liquor Dealers' Association was represented by John Morrissey, secretary of the New York State Association; Joseph Haas, president of the Syracuse Association, Parker Brown, John Kirchover, Fred Braun, J. P. Burke and former Member of Assembly Edward C. Sabine."

To cap the climax these labor organizations used money out of their treasuries to employ William F. Rafferty to address the committee for them at Albany. As "capital and labor are brothers," Rafferty could also speak for George Zetts, the brewer.

Now, if the wage slave class owned the saloons they would not need to be members of trades unions, but as they don't own saloons or any other means of self employment, they are forced into trades unions in order to get more of the product of their toil. From this it can be seen that the above named trades union organizations and the above named capitalist organizations are directly opposed to each other.

This being so, it follows that those trades unions did not go to Albany in the interest of the working class, but in the interests of the capitalist class. It may be said that the men thereby saved their jobs from loss. They did nothing of the kind, for if the boss brewers can find a machine that will brew without human aid, why, they will put it in to-morrow and throw the journeymen brewers out of the jobs they "saved." No job is saved under capitalism.

This whole bunch of capitalists was opposed to those same trades unions, when those unions recently tried to get three cent car fare. Still the "Socialist" party tells us that the unions of the Gompers and the Mitchells are "nobly waging the class war," and then some workingmen are fools enough to believe it. T.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 17.

St. Louis Commune Celebration.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—On Sunday afternoon, March 15, about two hundred workingmen and women attended the Commune Celebration held under the auspices of Section St. Louis.

Promptly at 2.30 Chairman Grupp opened the meeting with a few well chosen remarks. After a well played zither solo by Mr. Darn, the chairman introduced Comrade Billsbarrow, who stepped to the front looking more like a bloated bond holder than a nine-dollar-a-week wage-slave. Billsbarrow did well.

After briefly tracing the causes that led up to the Commune, he pointed out the mistake made by the workingmen in dickering with the petit middle class, which resulted in 30,000 workingmen and women being slaughtered.

Billsbarrow made the point clear to those present that although the middle class were willing to organize with the workingmen to overthrow the big capitalist class, nevertheless if the workingmen show any revolutionary spirit which threatens to overthrow the whole capitalist class, then the middle class can be found arm in arm with their big brothers against the working class. He showed that only by and through the tactics of the S. L. P. could another Commune disaster be averted.

Then Harry Bagnall followed with a recitation entitled "A Socialist Vow," which was well received.

Then something happened that was not down on the programme. What was it? Can't you guess? Never tried? Too hard? Why it's easy. A collection was taken up amounting to $10.15.

The next speaker was Comrade Meier. Meier is a German heavyweight. He is the only one left of the original Debs movement in this city. After the unity convention he refused to be swallowed by the Kangs and joined the S. L. P. Comrade Meier gave a brief sketch of the Commune in German and showed the importance of holding strictly to class lines.

Then Mr. Rhade entertained the audience with a violin solo.

The next speaker was a big, tall, lanky, rawboned individual by the name of Cox. Rumor has it that Cox is an ex-sky pilot. And there is one reason for believing it. It's the coat he wears. Cox ridiculed the idea of Christ being a Socialist and he showed that the economic conditions during the time of Christ were such as to exclude any such idea as a Socialist commonwealth.

Cox read extracts from a speech delivered by a Jesuit in Chicago, in which that gentleman makes an attack on Socialism, and in which he calls upon all Catholics to fight Socialism, "which means," said the speaker, "that the church has thrown down the gauntlet to the Socialist and that the Socialist must pick it up."

The chairman then introduced Comrade Phil Veal. He showed the audience what a farce the late United Mine Workers' convention was. "The convention," said the speaker, "was lousy with labor fakirs and politicians who were there to prevent any action that might be in the interest of the working class."

Veal showed that the pure and simple trade union is nothing but an auxiliary organization of the capitalist class and is used to run the revolutionary spirit of the working class into the ground.

All the speakers were frequently greeted with applause. The attack on the intellectuals, fakirs and grafters, was so fierce that one of the grafters present grew wild with rage. There were fifteen members of the Social Democratic party present who behaved well and listened attentively. Comrades and their friends from East St. Louis, Bellville and Collinsville, Ill., and from Novinger and St. Charles, Mo., were present. Eighteen copies of Lissigaray's history of the Commune and other literature were sold. After a few closing remarks by one of the committee the meeting adjourned.

The above is a version of the Commune celebration as seen through the glasses of the

Press Committee of Section St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., March 21.

Repudiates the "Socialist Party"—Finds "Daily and Weekly People Lies" Regarding It Actual Truth; And That They Don't Tell All That Could Be Told.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I notice that my subscription to The Weekly expired last week, and I hasten to renew so that I get this week's paper. And to celebrate my withdrawal from the "Socialist party" I will send in a few subscribers to The People. I have been through the various stages all the way from the Appeal up to The People. I have had one idol after another downed until I reached the S. L. P., and though I have searched high and low and far and near I have failed to find any who can refute the logic of the S. L. P. position.

Three years ago I was an ardent supporter of the Haverhill Social Democrat, and to please Comrade Nielson, of Woburn Section, I exchanged trial subscriptions, and it has taken me all this time to find that by far the greater per cent. of "The Daily and Weekly People lies" is actual truth. During this time I have met a great many of the "Lights of the Socialist party" in this section, with the result that what formerly seemed abusive in your columns now appears not half strong.

I could cite many cases that have never appeared in your columns to prove that the guiding star of the S. P. is policy and not principle.

I had long hoped that the S. P. could be made into a genuine working class party, but I learned that it is necessary to have teachers in order to learn (and that the S. P. haven't got), or else learn by experience, and after an honest man has had the experience the only logical thing he can do is to follow the S. L. P. standard.

Comrades, there is a long job before us, and the weak hearted will surely get discouraged; but, it seems to me, the knowledge that one is right is reward enough; and remember, that every honest adherent gained by the S. L. P. is gained for all time, while with the S. P. it is only until he learns better.

Yours fraternally,
W. E. Fresh.
246 Salem St., Woburn, March 21, 1903.

Ingalls Says $1.12 a Day is Enough for Any Workingman.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Melville E. Ingalls, formerly president of the "Big Four" and now a candidate on the Democratic ticket for mayor of Cincinnati, in a speech said:

"One dollar and twelve cents a day is enough for any workingman.

"Pay a workingman more than $1.50 a day and he is sure to make a fool of himself.

"Railroad switchmen are a lot of tramps and hoboes.

"Switchmen and yardmen are an ignorant class of people who don't care whether they work or not. If I cut their wages they will quit work and tie up the whole system.

"There are times when $1 a day is enough for a workingman.

"There have been and will be times when $1 a day is standard wages.

"When the election is over the hoboes repairing the streets will be discharged."

These remarks were made in a hall at Third and Mill streets last Thursday night in a speech where a lot of workingmen were within hearing distance.

Workingmen of Cincinnati, vote out of power the class that Ingalls so faithfully represents, and into power the members of your own class. T. W.

Brooklyn, March 24, 1903.

A Statement from George A. Eastman.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Since the fall of 1896 I have been connected with the Socialist movement. I first joined the S. L. P., but during the troubles of '98-99 I became one of the "Kangaroos," fully believing that my honesty of purpose was reflected by every other of my associates in that memorable split. I was a delegate to the Rochester convention, from Detroit. While at that convention I began to have grave fears that there were those who had other motives than advancing the cause of the working class, for being there; yet, while lacking actual proof for my suspicions, I determined to remain true to those with whom I had cast my lot until I had become fully convinced that my fears were based on facts, or were groundless. I have since carefully watched the controversy between the two parties; and, while being active in trying to promote the normal growth of the S. P., have tried to ignore the controversy between the prominent members of either faction; have tried to avoid the excesses to which it seems to me they are at times engaged. I have done every thing in my power, which to me seemed honorable, to advance the interests of the Socialist party, fully believing it represented the real Socialist sentiment that would finally lead to the overthrow of class rule, and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

I established a paper—the Wage Worker of Detroit—for the dissemination of, what seemed to me, true Socialist philosophy. From the first issue of that paper, I date my estrangement from the Socialist party. I found that my views were not in accord with a majority of that party's membership. I struggled for two years with the hope of convincing this majority that my views were correct, especially those concerning trade unionism and municipal ownership, of which I had already written a small book entitled, "A Paradox Explained," my first effort in the direction of authorship. The more I struggled the further apart I and the majority became, until the final culmination in fusion with a pure and simple trade union party, which fully substantiates the S. L. P. claim "that a true Socialist political party must either dominate the trade unions intellectually and physically, or they will govern it."

Until this fusion proved the S. L. P. claim true, I held to the policy of letting the union question entirely alone—letting the union men fight their own industrial battles and the Socialists their political ones. This I now believe to be an error, and it also points out to me the logic of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. It clearly portrays the difference between the industrial battle carried on by Socialists, and the one conducted by wage workers who, while not voting against the wage system, but for it, and are satisfied with i,t yet are dissatisfied with the wages; not understanding that the amount of dollars and cents received as wages will not change, ultimately, the iron law of wages, which is the cost of labor power. Such is the battle carried on by pure and simple trade unions; and any political party dominated by such cannot but result in upholding and not overthrowing the capitalist or wage system; while the S. T. & L. A., dominated by the political party that demands the overthrow of the wage system, does not compromise its position by taking any temporary advantage possible under the wage system. So long as the political party can control such an industrial organization it can safely "assist the working class in all their struggles"; otherwise, they must leave the trade union movement entirely alone, or compromise their fight against capitalism through the danger of losing in the political field the object of a Socialist party—the overthrow of the wage system. It now seems plain to me that if the majority of trade unionists are not opposed to the wage system itself, and will vote for the Socialist party, simply because that organization raises money for them to carry on strikes, or will accept nomination and election to office a the hands of that party simply because they are trade unionists, the hope for the overthrow of the capitalist system becomes a vain one, and such a party must become entirely absorbed by "the workingmen with capitalistic minds," or a continual, never-ending strife between pure and simpledom and those of the party who are honest in their contention for the collective ownership and democratic operation of the means of production. These views alienate me from the Socialist party; other views which I hold, it seems, debar me from the S. L. P. I wish to state them for the benefit of the readers of The People, and get a general concensus of opinion as to whether, with my political ideas, I should be entitled to membership in the S. L. P., as I do not wish to again undertake the job of convincing the majority that I am right and they wrong.

I hold that the government of men, by men, to be ethically wrong. That it matters not who may get control of the power to govern men, that men will be governed for the purpose of exploitation, as without exploitation government dies for want of use.

I hold, furthermore, that no individual or class that gets control of the political powers of a nation, or of nations, will, or can, give industrial equality to all men; this to be had must come from the governed and not from the governors—be they who or what they may. It must come as a result of resisting the political government of men. It must come from the necessity of the workers to manage industry in their own interests as against the exploitation of government itself, acting either as the agent of the capitalist class under State capitalism, or by these officials throwing off all allegiance to the superfluous capitalist class, and assuming, as did Louis Napoleon, the political power—the law, army and navy—to force the workers to submit to "legal" exploitation.

While I hold these views I do not advocate the doctrine of the workers sitting down and folding their hands and refusing to grasp the political powers; but, before grasping those powers, let them understand that such an act is but an incident in the battle of emancipation. Let us be clear upon the point that unless industry had progressed far enough to actually prohibit its individual or group administration for profit, and the workers themselves sufficiently informed upon the difference in production for profit and production for use, that elected Socialists could do nothing more than to use their official position as a medium through which to educate them up to this point, and so long as they were the minority party to oppose every measure that would give the capitalist class the right or power to exploit labor through rent, interest, or profit. In doing this they would not only be aiding the S. T. & L. A. in their necessary industrial struggle while forced by the industrial workers to remain under the wage system, but they would be fighting the political battles of the whole working class. And by the constant opposition to such measures, the mind of the workers would be directed toward the management of industry, necessitated through the Socialist forcing the capitalists to relinquish the management of them, from individual, corporation and State ownership, to their direct democratic management by the workers—Socialism.

I take the position that the S. L. P. can not logically come at once into complete political control, and because of this and the necessity of its fighting capitalism while a minority party, must it constantly fight the governing powers—which is the majority—until they have not only wrested from that majority its power to exploit, through educating the workers to understand what is exploitation, and their response to such education by electing more Socialists to oppose such measures, but in so doing they have destroyed the power of political government to exploit, should they wish to use it for that purpose themselves after becoming the majority party. Thus, through the transitory period from capitalism to Socialism, must the elected Socialist destroy the government of men through their fight in turning the eyes of the working class to the management of things.

Coming to this understanding of the subject and recognizing the fact that we are in the midst of an industrial class war more relentless than was ever fought out on the historic fields of pitched battles, and that it is not a question, at this time, of what is ethically correct, but what is the necessity of the workers at this time and in this struggle; I would answer, first, let those of us who are conscious of this struggle and conscious of its cause, its effect, and the utter impossibility of "harmony between capital and labor," to organize to fight it politically, as I have suggested, and industrially on the lines laid down by the S. T. & L. A. for, through such organizations, we can fight the battle of the whole working class politically, whether they realize it or not, and industrially the battle for bread forced upon us by those unconscious workingmen who demand and vote for the wage system, and hence, competition between individual and groups of workingmen for opportunity to labor for wages that we may eat. I realize that this is a struggle between class conscious action against exploitation, and pure and simple ideas of "harmony between labor and capital." It is a struggle between the coercive methods of the labor leaders to compel workingmen to support them in their cringing and fawning at the feet of the capitalist class, and those who ask only for the voluntary, intelligent co-operation of their fellows to not only resist this exploitation so far as they can under the wage system, but to do so with the understanding that any concession gained in this way is only temporary, and that the real struggle is not ended until, through their political party, they destroy the power of capital, capitalists or capitalism, or any other ism, to rob them of the product of their toil.

With these views I do not believe I am inconsistent in my general proposition: that the government of man, by man is fundamentally wrong. I do not believe I am at variance with the teachings of Frederick Engels: nor, inconsistent in espousing the S. L. P. as the political organization best fitted to propagate my ideas; nor, in voting for that party would I vote for the principle of the government of man by man; but, rather for the destruction of such government, and the institution, finally, of the management of industry to replace such government.

For the reasons set forth, I believe I logically belong to the S. L. P. and submit this article to the readers of The Daily and Weekly People. Let them inform me whether I am right in thinking so, and shall I attach myself to the organization in this State.

Fraternally, George A. Eastman.
Elkton, Huron Co., Mich, March 1.

The Panic is Here.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—A few weeks ago one of our comrades met Bishop Potter on a train. The bishop had just returned from some ecclesistical shindig, but he did not look happy.

"Well, bishop," asked the comrade, "how is business throughout the country?"

The portly priest, who recently married one of our female "captains of industry," replied, vexedly, that "business was not very satisfactory."

Said the comrade to me, in relating the occurrence: "The bishop, as a matter of fact, had just returned from a church affair that usually netted $250. But the head kicker of the parish had recently died and his son, being a modern capitalist, did not believe in extravagant remuneration to a menial of capitalism, reduced his father's contribution to $150. Mind being the reflex of the material condition, the bishop materially judged the business of the country by his own."

A week ago I went to Butler Bros. department store. On being told that I was buying certain lines of goods direct from the manufacturers, the clerk expressed astonishment; he had never heard of that innovation before. But Butler Bros., being a wholesale department store, does not feel the pressure. They are fully abreast of the times.

From there I dropped in on R. E. Bonar & Co., wholesale dealers in hats. told them of the clerk's remark.

"Why," said Mr. Bonar, "I remember year ago your predicting a panic. The panic is here, but it is not working in the way that you predicted it would. The entire jobbing trade is suffering from direct distribution."

Yes, the panic is here, and it is working quietly. The jobbing trade is doomed first, for the working class cannot buy back a $100 worth of commodities with the $16 they receive for producing them; and a chain is not stronger than its weakest link. This is the weakest link in the chain of capitalism.

One of the largest jobbing houses in the United States recently held a meeting with its creditors.

C. C. Crolly.
Pleasantville, N. Y., March 26, 1903.

Next Election Will Be Even Colder.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Did you note the slump in the Socialist (!) Kangaroo vote in this city? Among their candidates were many non-members of their party, even some who were not aware that they had been placed on the ticket.

The following figures show the vote polled for the Kangs in Erie, at the three previous elections:

City Election, February, 1902—For Mayor, Geo. Warde, 3200.

November, 1902—For Assembly, City District, Geo. Warde, 1825.

City Election, February, 1903—Kangaroo vote, 900.

But then what could you expect on a cold day with a raging blizzard and the thermometer hovering around the zero mark? Press Committee.

Erie, Pa., March 23.

* * *

"Idealize and spiritualize! beautify the real and refine the ignoble," is the advice of Art to all who sit at her feet and worship her. The reproduction of John S. Sargent's "state portrait" of President Roosevelt, as advertised by a leading illustrated weekly, gives evidence of the fact that the great American painter has heeded that advice like a true artist. Lincoln seems to have been more in his mind than the strenuous rough rider. The result is an ideal "state portrait" very much unlike the real "statesman."

* * *

Mammoth frauds by tobacco importers are reported unearthed by the Treasury Department. It would be interesting to know what relations the alleged culprits sustain toward the Tobacco Trust and whether the discovery of the frauds is due to the instigation of the latter or not. The suspected parties are "independent" importers and manufacturers whose successful competition in cigars could not be satisfactorily explained by the ordinary methods.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

E. T. J., COLUMBUS, O.—The capitalist "industrious?" If he is that, it can only be in the sense that vice is industry.

I. Y., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Does the large initiation demanded by so many unions indicate a desire to organize the whole trade? Is it not rather a sign of a purpose to keep out the many? Pure and simple Unionism, especially if fakir-led, is not a labor organization. It is a caricature of capitalism and its methods.

S. J., ST. PAUL, MINN.—(1) Bancroft's History, and Greeley's Conflict Between the States.

(2) Are not acquainted with the other.

G. F. L., RUTLAND, MASS.—In 1901 there was, with hardly any exception, no State election in this country and no Congressional elections either. Hence the S. L. P. vote for that year can not be given. It was essentially municipal.

M. M., DETROIT, MICH.—You shouldn't be surprised. Henry-Georgeism has no "contradictions and absurdities" for capitalism. It is the sleekest capitalist scheme ever set afloat. And for good reason. It was an advance breath of the French capitalist revolution. The trouble with Georgeism was that it decked itself with borrowed revolutionary feathers. That frightened the capitalists. But for that, Georgeism would be in full operation to-day in the land.

E. W. G., BRIGHAM, UTAH.—The specimens arrived, but are not "sellers." They were distributed among a few who care for minerals. The gift was appreciated all the same.

M. F. F., PUEBLO, COLO.—Why should we bother about Wayland or his "Appeal to Nonsense"? The one and the other may be now left to the tender mercies of the Seattle Socialist. The People has ripped Wayland and his paper wide open. Let others now tear up the fragments.

S. N., NEW YORK.—The Statehood bill was a bill to admit Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona as States in the Union. The argument against was that each of these proposed States, with trifling populations, would be able to neutralize in the Senate States like New York and Pennsylvania, with seven and six millions of inhabitants, seeing each State has two Senators. That was a good argument, not to exclude the new States, but to abolish the Senate.

G. O'D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Get a German to read you the Volkszeitung's account of the meeting of the Social Democracy of your country. You will find that it accepted a Democratic politician, and were content with telling him they would "watch" him.

"A. B.," NEW YORK.—You will have to consult a lawyer. Be sure you take no shyster.

A. B. L., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—You misapprehend. The fault found with both the New Yorker Volkszeitung and your Philadelphia Tageblatt is not that they try to make money. The fault found with them is that they insist upon calling their peanut peesiness stand Socialism.

L. M., CINCINNATI, O.—Why, man, Hearst dotes on the Unions. For every one per cent. of doting on Unions that your Bogus Socialist party does, Hearst dotes 60 per cent.

H. O. P., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Don't you be so sure of that. Hearst's Journal may or may not have lied about Chase having boomed it and him. But Chase's denial is no proof. Didn't Chase lie in your city when he said Carey had not voted for that Armory?

P. L., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—It is not "all nonsense," that "notion of a general strike." The nonsense lies in the notion which prevails with most of the people who prate "general strike" that such a strike could prevail for the petty demands that are usually made at strikes. The strike to-day does not propose to abolish capitalism. A general strike along such old lines is silly. Animated by the revolutionary pulse, however, it would be successful.

W. H., PITTSBURG, PA.—You imagine the impossible. For gool articles, it needs a good cause. A bad cause, a weak, mean cause, can inspire none but poor, colorless, stupid articles. Look at the Kangs. Can you imagine them to produce one such article as the "Circus"? It is produced weekly by The People.

R. J. B., FARGO, S. D.—Is the S. P. "dropping its twaddle and coming down to practical work?" Good! When it has done that it will have joined the S. L. P.

G. B. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Don't you realize that every subscriber secured for a privately owned Socialist paper is but the strengthening of a potential club against the party? The owners of the paper are left in possession and can sand-bag the party. That's what the Volkszeitung tried upon the S. L. P., and it took gigantic efforts to prevent it.

W. W., NEW YORK.—The vote of the Bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, at the municipal elections in Massachusetts, was not a decline merely; it was a slump. In Boston alone the vote fell over 5000, leaving them with less than one half what they polled in November. In Cambridge they were virtually wiped out losing over 1000 votes of the 1100 that they polled in November. And so virtually everywhere else. That "big vote" was no vote at all.

D. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The comrade begs to say he has no date free.

D. K. L., BOSTON, MASS.—The action of the N. E. C. of the S. L .P. can be properly submitted to a referendum. No member represents a State. They are all elected jointly. Not so with the National committee of the S. P. It is made up of representatives of States, each having an equal vote. It is incongruous to submit the action of such a body to a general vote. The States with larger membership would carry things. The vote in their N. E. C. becomes a farce, unless the N. E. C. members vote according to their respective State membership.

R. T. LOUISVILLE, KY.—It would pay you to keep a full set of the Bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic, publications. Puck is not in it with the set. Just now for instance, while one set is gloating over Archpishop Quigley's calling them "atheists," another set, the Bostonese, is indignant at an article by one of their own distinguished members, the precious Marthe are atheists.
atheists.

"CIGARMAKER," NEW YORK.—The exact census figures on the death rate of cigarmakers is 18.7 per thousand. Over 70 per cent. of the cigarmakers in the registration States (New York is among these) are under 45 years. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the age group 25 to 40 years. In this group the death rate was 14.6, which was nearly twice the average rate in this class (8.4).

B. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Unfortunately for your theory it does not tally with the facts. Your Bogus Socialist party cries anathema against opposition Unions; however unfit, or corruptly led, the Union is to be reformed from within. On the other hand, the very existence of your Bogus Socialist party proves that it believes in opposition to Socialist parties. Consequently, it acts obedient to the theory that the Trades Union is a superior, a dominant body. Now, go away back; sit down and think it over.

R. D. S., WATERBURY, CT.—Whatever the Kangaroo may affect in public, you will, if at all in their confidence, find them animated by the profoundest respect and awe for the S. L. P. This fact is a feature of the situation; and it emphasizes Kangaroo immorality for combating what he knows is correct, and combating through envy.

H. E. D., SEATTLE, WASH.—Since the evaporation of the San Francisco "Advance," your own local "Socialists" leads the van on the Pacific in the language of that certain place, where, as Addison put it, "they sell the best fish and speak the plainest English."

S. S. F., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—German capitalism has made great progress, but not as much as American. American capitalism is head and shoulders, knee and ankle above German.

M. A., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Your efforts are futile. Can't convince us. We have no use for the parson. Do you know the story of a wife proudly telling her husband that their pastor had calls from two churches and he was praying for direction which to accept? The husband answered: "I suppose both are at the same salary." The parson traffics on the Deity. That's his training. Pretty bad training!

B. L. J., NEW YORK.—The French have an expression that covers well the W. J. Ghents. They say such people discourse with the air "d'un mouton qui reve" (of a mutton that dreams). That covers this work "Our Benevolent Feudalism."

"QUIZZ," PROVIDENCE, R. I.—To what end? Is Mr. Lucien Sanial an "issue"? Not unless a dead duck is an issue. The collecting of the gentleman's previous written statements and the placing them in parallel columns with his present declarations on party principles and policy, as well as on the Party national officers, would surely, as you say, "nail the fellow's ears to the pillory." But do you realize what a job that would be? This office has better work in hand than to waste its shots on dead ducks.

G. D., HARTFORD, CT.—An upright and well-regulated mind can adjust himself to a fakir-led pure and simple Union, only in the way that the bona fide Socialist adjusts himself to capitalism. He submits to necessity while truly striving to overthrow the system.

* * *

A $20,000,000 petroleum oil consolidation, embracing fifteen properties in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia has been formed. The fact that this consolidation is not formed by Standard Oil Company interests may lead some enthusiastic believer in the existence of competition to declare that "the consolidation is formed to dispute the supremacy of the oil fields with Standard monopoly." As the consolidation will work in conjunction with the Standard Oil Company, and will, most likely, be absorbed by it, in the course of time, in accordance with the Standard's well-known policy of "benevolent assimilation," the fool killer ought to set to work on this believer without further delay.

* * *

All branches of the world of industry reflect the same needs and apply the same remedies. The officials of the leading cotton duck manufacturing corporations in this country held a meeting at Baltimore to discuss means to better trade. They concluded that centralization was necessary. Thus it goes all over the capitalist world. Competition leads to combination on an ever increased scale. In spite of this competition is urged as the antidote of combination.

* * *

John Mitchell in a speech delivered at Huntington, W. Va., on March 24, called strikes "the sledge hammers that weld the connecting links of capital and labor." If John means by that that strikes are the medium by which the labor fakirs weld the manacles that bind the working class to the capitalist system, we are ready to admit that's about the best definition of pure and simple strikes we have yet read.

* * *

The National Museum at Washington, D. C., has received a gift made up of a collection of rats from all parts of the world. The only specimen missing is the industrial "rat" described and classified by the trade union scientists.

OFFICIAL.

—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday, March 27, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. In the absence of R. Katz, who had gone to Philadelphia, Pa., J. J. Kinneally acted as recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the two weeks ending March 21 showed receipts, $50.68; expenditures, $46.50.

Communications: One from Comrade F. D. Lyon, offering his resignation as business manager because unable to any longer stand the strain put upon him and placing at the disposal of the Party his services in any other capacity the N. E. C. might see fit to employ him in. It was voted to accept the resignation with a full recognition of the valuable services rendered by Comrade Lyon to the Party during his incumbency. It was also resolved to accept his offer and place him in charge of the mechanical department. The secretary was instructed to take steps to secure a business manager. One from Section New York, reporting expulsion of Herman Gruber for scabbing in the upholstery department of Macy & Company and for contempt. One from Cambridge, Mass., depicting local conditions and reporting drop of Kangaroo vote from 1000 last fall to 100 this spring; also reporting election of officers. One containing an offer to purchase some printing presses and printers' material; referred to mechanical department for a report. One from Woonsocket, R. I., alleging that the section had "withdrawn from the Party." The Secretary reported to have written to R. I. S. E. C. for information as to the standing of that organization as it had not been heard from for a long time. From a number of places were received circulars sent out by one W. J. Eberle, of Allegheny, Pa., attempting to raise contributions from Party members on the representation that a new paper will be started; a weekly if he gets the cash; a monthly if he does not get it. This W. J. Eberle is the same person who, with others of his ilk, managed to owe to the Party something over $300 and then, to escape meeting this obligation, withdrew from the Party with his followers with much display of virtuous indignation.

Section Essex County, N. J., reported expulsion of J. Berkefels for conduct unbecoming a Socialist and for contempt. Section Jacksonville, Ill., reported expulsion of Walter J. Lacy for having accepted office in a pure and simple union. The Washington S. E. C. reported as to work done for the circulation of the Party press. From Hartford, Conn., came a report that the mailing list taken by J. Pierce had evidently been used to send out the Eberle circular. Both the Pierce lampoon and the Eberle circular had been sent to an address the recipient had not used for a long time.

The Ohio S. E. C. reported that the S. P. had contested our ticket at Hamilton, Ohio, and had been defeated. From Chicago came word by wire that the little Kangs had been beaten in their attempt to contest our ticket.

John J. Kinneally,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE EXECUTIVE.

Regular meeting of Massachusetts State Executive Committee was held on March, 22, 1903.

John H. Hogan, of Lynn, presided. Communications from Holyoke stating local conditions and suggesting that the S. E. C. take up the plan of Section Holyoke for consideration in regard to getting "subs" for The Monthly People. The plan was the enlisting of the young folks to procure "subs" for the paper by giving a prize to the one getting the most "subs." in a given time.

This plan proved successful in Holyoke, as one boy, thirteen years old procured 447 "subs" for The Monthly People, and thereby won the Typewriter Scholarship which was advertised in The People.

Communication from Doyle, Webster, Mass., making arrangements for meeting to be held in Marlboro next Sunday, March 29.

Communication from Abington, explaining local conditions and suggesting that S. E. C. immediately take up matter of State ticket; also annual conference and convention.

Communication from Cambridge telling of increased activity of Section—taking in new members, etc.

From Salem, notifying S. E. C. of unpaid bill of $5 for legal services to have proper name of party appear on official ballot.

Committee elected to visit sections in Greater Boston to push formation of "press clubs" to procure "subs" for party press, reported visiting some sections and would complete the work soon.

Agitation Committee reported making arrangements for another meeting in Marlboro.

Voted to turn over communication from Doyle to the Agitation Committee.

Voted: That a committee of two be elected to look into plan suggested by Holyoke to push work of getting "subs" for The Monthly People and devise ways and means of carrying out the same.

Fitzgerald and Young elected by acclamation.

Auditing Committee reported progress on secretary-treasurer report. Final report next meeting.

Voted: That a committee of two be elected to draw up circular letter to be sent to sections pointing out to them the necessity of having a paid permanent secretary and organizer for the S. E. C. to be put in office immediately to attend to the increased business of the party in Massachusetts.

Tracey and Ryan elected by acclamation.

Voted: That this committee report to a special meeting of the S. E. C. to be held in Lynn Thursday evening, March 26.

Voted: To accept application of John F. Jennings and that his name be enrolled as a member-at-large.

Voted: To take up suggestion of O'Fihelly of Abington, in regards to nominations for State ticket at the next meeting.

Essex County Club.

A special meeting of the Essex County Socialist Club will take place on Saturday, April 4, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Labor Lyceum, No. 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

The members are hereby requested to be on hand in force, and to prevail on their wives, sisters and lady friends (the latter if in sympathy with our movement), to attend this meeting for the purpose of devising ways and means to further the interests of the club.

It is essential that every member should do his full duty and be on deck.

The Committee.

CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.

To the sections and members of the S. L. P. of Connecticut: Comrades! As the time for nominating the seat of the S. E. C. has expired, your S. E. C. submits, according to Art. II, Sec. 1, of the by-laws of the State of Connecticut, the nominations made, i. e.:

Hartford, nominated by Rockville. New Haven, nominated by Section Hartford, to the general vote of the membership, returnable on or before May 1, 1903.

For the Connecticut S. E. C.,
Matthew Lechner, Secretary.
4 Bellevlue St., Hartford, Conn.

Important for Buffalo.

The readers of The People, their families and friends, are invited to attend the public lectures held every Sunday, at 3 p. m. sharp, at the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, No. 527 Main street, near Genesee street, Buffalo. Interesting and instructive discussions follow each lecture. Admission is free to all.

The following are the names of the lecturers and their subjects:

April 5.—Alderman J. N. Adam on "Our City Government."

April 12.—Mrs. Frederick Almy, of the Charity Organization Society, on "Practical Philanthropy."

April 19.—Attorney P. M. White, on "Independent Political Action of Labor."

April 26.—Attorney Wm. J. Shields, on "American Socialism."

May 3.—Comrade Boris Reinstein, on "The May Day vs. the Official 'Labor Day' in September."

May 10.—Attorney Philip V. Fennelly, on "Society and Crime."

N. B.—A ball under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum and the section will be held Saturday, April 25, at 8 p. m., at Star Hall, 405 Broadway, corner Pratt street. Tickets are 25 cents for gent and lady. Prepare and see that your friends get ready to attend.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

Twenty-third A. D., New York..	$7.00
Section Richmond, Va.........	8.00
California members at large.....	12.00
Section Cleveland, Ohio.........	2.83
Thirty-fifth A. D., New York.....	7.50
H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J..	2.00
Section Roanoke, Va............	4.00
Sixteenth A. D., New York.......	5.00
Section Winnipeg, Canada.......	8.00
Eighth and Twelfth A. D., N. Y..	4.00
Seventh A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y....	8.75
Seventh and Ninth A. D., N. Y..	8.00
Thirty-second and Thirty-third A. D., New York............	13.00
Julius Samuels, New York.......	20.00
Eleventh and Thirteenth A. D., New York	1.00
Section San Antonio, Tex........	4.00
Section Minneapolis, Minn.......	10.00
Minneapolis Daily People League.	2.50
Section Patton, Pa..............	4.00
Section Philadelphia, Pa........	3.00
Section Indianapolis, Ind........	4.00
Twenty-eighth A. D., New York.	4.80
Nineteenth and Twenty-first A. D., New York	3.00
Herm. Mittelberg, New York......	2.00
Section New Haven, Conn........	4.00
Section Rockville, Conn.........	3.00
Wm. McVeigh, New York.........	5.00
John Donohue, New York........	5.00
Winona, Minn., Daily People League	4.20
A. Gillhaus, New York...........	2.00
F. Brauckmann, New York........	5.00
Socialist Labor Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00
Section Buffalo, N. Y............	30.00
B. Reinstein and Dr. Anna Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	50.0
A. S. Dowler, Fort Hancock, Tex.	10.00
Fourteenth A. D., New York......	5.00
Section North Hudson, N. J......	2.00
Thirtieth A. D., New York.......	2.10
Thirteenth and Fourteenth A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y............	6.00
Los Angeles, Cal., Daily People League	7.00
J. A. Anthony, Redlands, Cal.....	5.00
Section New Britain, Conn.......	5.00
Total	$304.70
Previously acknowledged	$2,897.68
Grand total	$3,202.38

Among these acknowledgements there are two new enrollments, namely, B. Reinstein and Dr. Anna Reinstein, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer.
Daily People Auxiliary League.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

S. T. & L. A. NEWS

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, headquarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street.

General Executive Board meeting the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at 7.30 o'clock, at above address.

All information as to organization and the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly sent by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well as sections of the S. L. P., on new trades unionism.

Address all communications to John J. Kinneally, general secretary, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York.

G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., held at headquarters, 2-6 New Reade street on March 25, Comrade August Gilhaus in the chair. All members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted..

General Secretary and Treasurer's report was received and filed.

Secretary also reported on the good agitation work being done by D. A., No. 19 in Lynn, Mass., and vicinity, and D. A., No. 17 in Rhode Island, Comrade Daniel De Leon having addressed several meetings in both places. Comrade Berry and others are making the feathers fly in exposing the hypocrisy of the Kangaroo's and the dishonesty of the organized scabbery in Lynn and vicinity.

The secretary also reported that a meeting was to be held in Newark, N. J., Sunday, March 29, under the auspices of Section Essex County, S. L. P., to be addressed by Daniel De Leon on the Trades Union Policy of the S. L. P.

Communications were received from L. A., No. 378, Waterville, Me.; D. A., No. 19, Massachusetts; L. A., No. 257, Hoboken, N. J., and D. A., No. 22, Troy, on organization work.

From Dayton, Ohio, and Cambria, Wyoming, asking for information and instructions as to how to form an organization of the S. T. & L. A. Secretary instructed to advise.

From Skowhegan, Me., requesting a charter for a Weaver's Union, organized the past week. Received and laid over until new business for action.

From Comrade H. J. Schade in answer to request for correspondence for the S. T. & L. A. column in official organ, The Daily and Weekly People, saying that he would try and write up something every week.

From L. A. No. 325, Los Angeles, on the efforts that are being made to build up L. A. No. 325, and L. A., No. 394, Madison, asking for information on the work of organization. Secretary directed to answer and give L. A., No. 394, the information required.

From Comrade Chas. Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y., giving reports of the work done for the Alliance in Peekskill saying that in a short while there will be a good chance to organize a L. A. in Peekskill.

From Section Essex County, Newark, N. J., giving notice of the expulsion of J. Berkefels for conduct unbecoming a Socialist, and ignoring the Grievance Committee.

From L. A., No. 392, North Vassalboro, Me., with copy of by-laws for the government of the L. A.,; also giving an encouraging report of the progress being made by the Alliance. Action: By-laws were endorsed with slight corrections and secretary ordered to send on the copy.

From D. A., No. 44, giving notice that they had held a meeting in Hoboken and decided to hereafter until further notice meet once a month in Hoboken and Elizabeth, alternately on the first Sunday in the month, the next meeting to take place at Elizabeth, April 5, 3. p. m., corner of East Jersey and Fourth streets.

The protests of L. A., No. 152, New Bedford, and L. A., No. 262, Fall River, against the vote on amendments to Constitution, claiming they were sent out contrary to Article 8 Section 8, were then taken up and referred to a committee, Comrades French and Olsen, with instructions to answer in accordance with the action of the G. E. B.

The following committee was also appointed to formulate by-laws for the government of National Trades Alliances to be formed in accordance with the amendment passed by the convention and the referendum vote: Kinneally, Gilhaus and French.

Communication from Comrade De Lee, Troy, N. Y., asking information in reference to amendment to Article 13 Section 1, making it necessary for L. A.'s to be composed of all wage workers, he, Comrade De Lee, being a business man, was then read. Action: While recognizing Comrade De Lee as a faithful and true member of L. A. No. 308, Troy, N. Y., he being a charter member of the L. A., nevertheless the membership having spoken in convention and by referendum vote against any one except wage-workers being members of the Alliance, it being an economic organization, it is therefore necesary that he and all others who are not wage workers should withdraw from the Alliance, hoping that such members will see the utility of such action and that they will redouble their efforts towards the abolition of capitalism and with it the present wage system.

A charter was granted to Textile Alliance of Skowhegan, Me., composed of weavers, spinners, dressers and loom fixers.

No more business being before the Board, the meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally,
General Secretary.

District Alliance No. 19.

The last regular meeting of District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A., was held at headquarters, 28 Munroe street, Sunday, March 29.

Meeting called to order by Organizer Tracy. Comrade Jeremiah McNally was elected chairman. Comrade Francis A. Walsh was elected secretary pro tem. Delegates were present from Mixed Alliance, L. A. No. 267, and Solefastener's Alliance, L. A. No. 391, of Lynn; Mixed Alliance, L. A. No. 330, of Salem; Weavers' Alliance, L. A. No. 373, of Lawrence, and Shoemakers' Alliance, L. A. No. 387, of Marlboro. The following new delegates were obligated and seated: Walter Deans, L. A. No. 267; Gilbert G. Smith and Joseph Bedard, L. A. No. 373, and Stephen Surridge and David Joseph, L. A. No. 391.

Organizer reported that locals of lasters and sole-fasteners had been organized in Lynn.

Report of organizer in relation to the De Leon lecture accepted as progressive.

Vacancies on the various committees were filled, making the complete list as follows: Organization Committee—Michael Tracy, Francis A. Walsh, John Box, William H. Doyle, Walter Deans, David Joseph, Stephen Surridge; Grievance Committee—John White, Gilbert G. Smith, Jeremiah McNally; Auditing Committee—Walter Deans, John White, David Joseph.

Voted that the matter of electing delegates to the S. L. P. Greater Boston Entertainment Committee be laid over to the next meeting.

Report of Locals: L. A. No. 267—Have lost many members, who have either joined the Lasters' or Sole-Fasteners' Alliance, but expect to receive several new members; considerable agitation has been done druing the Lynn strike for the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. by L. A. No. 267. L. A. No. 330—Reported progress. L. A. No. 373—Have eighty or ninety members in good standing; holding agitation meetings weekly; movement is in bettter condition in Lawrence than it ever was; taking in new members at almost every meeting; prospects are bright for S. T. & L. A. in Lawrence. L. A. No. 387—Doing much agitation lately; have fakirs on the run; many inquiries received concerning the S. T. & L. A.; chances for building up a strong alliance movement in Marlboro considered good. L. A. No. 391—Prospects for a strong local of sole-fasteners are bright; members are getting to work in earnest to build up the local; expect to be the banner local in D. A. No. 19.

Francis A. Walsh,
Recording Secretary Pro Tem.

Lynn, Mass., Directory.

For the information of the readers of The Daily and Weekly People in Lynn who are not members of the Socialist Labor Party or the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the following directory is published:

Section Lynn holds its regular meetings on the first and third Sundays of each month at 11 a. m. District Alliance, No. 19, S. T. & L. A. meets on the last Sunday of each month. Mixed Alliance, L. A., No. 267, meets every Thursday; Laster's Protective Alliance, L. A., No. 395, every Monday and Solefastener's Alliance, L. A., No. 391, every Tuesday.

Any reader of The People who desires to affiliate with Section Lynn, the Italian Branch, or locals of the S. T. & L. A. is requested to call at headquarters, 26 Munroe street, Lynn, Mass.

The headquarters are open every evening in the week and a cordial welcome is extended to all wage workers.

D. A. 4, New Jersey.

Regular meeting of D. A. No. 4, S. T. & L. A., will take place Sunday, April 5, at 3 p. m., at S. L. P. headquarters, Dahmen's Hall, corner of East Jersey and Fourth streets, Elizabeth.

Very important business will be transacted, and it is very necessary that every delegate be on hand.

Ernest Aiazzon,
Organizer Pro Tem.

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular September 3, 1901.

Previously acknowledged	$6,948.89
J. E. Alexander, Albany, N. Y....	1.00
Theo. Anderson, W. Superior, Wis.	1.00
Fourteenth A. D., per Fisher....	.75
Secretary, San Jose, Cal........	4.50
Paul Malorona, Houston, Texas..	1.00
I. Larson, Lisbon, N. D.........	2.00
E. Mueller, Brooklyn, N. Y......	1.00
Frank Helbish, Evansville, Ind...	2.00
Thos. Sweeney, Louisville, Ky....	1.00
C. J. Smith, Saltneville, Ohio....	1.00
Total	$6,964.14

FUND FOR SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER ZEITUNG.

Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill.......	$1.00
Edward Haerbich, Belleville, Ill...	.50
Section Rockville, Conn..........	3.00
A. Dreher, Rockville, Conn.......	.25
H. Nausch, Rockville, Conn......	.25
Section Buffalo, N. Y............	5.00
H. Waldman, Buffalo, N. Y.......	4.00
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.......	1.00
Section Hartford, Conn..........	10.00
Geo. Wishnak, Brooklyn, N. Y....	.25
Morris Zollin, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	.25
Daniel Karp, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	.20
Section North Hudson, N. J......	1.15
Total	$28.85
Previously acknowledged	$109.45
Grand total	$138.30

This fund is as yet much below the figure needed and it is urged that further contributions be made. Send all funds to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

S. L. P. Victorious.

Chicago, Ill., March 30.—The Kangaroo "Socialists" of this city, who tried to steal the place of the Socialist Labor Party on the ballot at the coming election on April 7, have been disappointed. The election board has decided that the regularly nominated members of the S. L. P. shall be the city ticket of the Socialist Labor Party as follows: Mayor, Henry Sale; Treasurer, A Lingenfelter; Attorney, Philip Kelly; Clerk, John Keegan.

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

AS TO N. E. C.

I have received a circular from the S. E. C., of Massachusetts, which has been issued by Section New York, S. L. P., and which contains a proposition for reorganizing the National Executive Committee. It also contains certain arguments in connection therewith. The proposition, in the main, is that a "National Committee," consisting of a delegate from each organized State at the next National Convention of the party, shall choose five members to constitute the N. E. C. The "National Committee" is to have no practical existence after the National Convention, according to the proposition, but, the N. E. C., of only five members, shall exist until another National Convention unless removed by expulsion; and it shall meet only once a month, and the expense of its members shall be borne by a special fund raised for the purpose.

The circular deals with what plausibly might happen if only one section continue to elect the N. E. C. as at present, and it claims that the present system of organizing the N. E. C. "smites" the other sections "with the blight of provincialism," "deadens their sense of responsibility for their National officers" and lays an "insufferable strain on that one section."

Now, aside from the "insufferable strain" imposed upon that one section, it does seem to me that the other arguments in the circular in support of the proposition are rather flabby. I have before pointed out in The Weekly People how that "strain" could be relieved by some other section or sections electing the State Executive Committee of the State of New York, and also by other sections, within a certain radius of New York, participating in the election of the N. E. C.

It seems monstrous to me that the party, in the light of the present developed state of the movement in this country, would think of such a thing as entrusting only five members with such tremendous responsibility as will, in my opinion, devolve upon the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

I have before written to The Weekly People to show that a larger N. E. C., other things equal, means a stronger N. E. C. It seems to me that a larger and stronger N. E. C. would be more commensurate with the growth of the party than a smaller and weaker N. E. C. As I have said before in the Weekly People, the party needs a N. E. C. as representatively sound as is consistent with strength and means. It is not alone a committee representatively sound according to the best principles of representation that must be sought for. A committee that is strong, from every point of view as far as the interests of the party are concerned, is, in my judgment, of more importance.

If the party could afford to have each State represented upon the N. E. C. by one or more delegates, so that such a committee could meet with the requisite frequency and do the necessary business required, then I would be in favor of such a N. E. C. which would be larger and stronger, and also more representatively sound. But, under the circumstances, such a committee is out of the question. But we cannot afford to sacrifice strength for the principle of representation; and, that is what the proposition of Section New York would do, in my judgment.

committee having jurisdiction over the party press in the interest of the party, should not only be large enough to be a strong deliberative body, as it always requires due deliberation in order to execute in the best possible manner, but it should also meet as often as The Weekly People is published. Greater vigilance is thereby exercised, and greater stimulus to a healthier and wider activity and interest is thereby engendered.

I have known National Conventions of the party before now to pick out members, considered pre-eminently fit, to run for office. There is Mr. Charles H. Matchett, nominated for the president of the United States in 1896. Where is Matchett now? There was "Malloney and Remmel" nominated in 1900. Where is Remmel now? Yet Section New York appears to consider it safe to entrust only five members with the national affairs of the Socialist Labor Party.

Again, in my opinion, if the proposition of Section New York was carried out, there would be too much trust and too much "strain" imposed upon one man—the National secretary. I imagine that he would have his hands more than full in the intervals between the monthly meetings. It would, in my opinion, be more than necessary for those monthly meetings to be of long duration; and, under such circumstances, it would be difficult to obtain the members with the most ability to serve; and, the expense would also be larger.

The circular issued by Section New York devotes much of its space to considering the "plausibility" of "danger" that now threatens the policy of the N. E. C. that may arise within Section New York owing to the present system of organizing the N. E. C.; but it says nothing of the dangers that may threaten or influence the policy of the N. E. C. in consequence of the forces that are beginning to array themselves against the Socialist Labor Party from the outside. Had it not been for the "Debs Debauchery," perhaps the kangaroos would have thought twice before leaping.

The capitalists can afford to entrust considerable to a Mark Hanna. But then, they are capitalists. But, the Socialist Labor Party, although it has all the political forces of organized capital against it, is not attempting to "fight capital with capital." It must therefore seek to utilize the power of its numbers in the safest manner possible. Hence it must trust as little as possible to individuals and small committees.

It may seem strange to some readers of The Weekly People to see an article criticised in The Weekly People which has not, up to the date of this writing, been published in The Weekly People. I think that Section New York should have published the contents of its proposition in The Weekly People. It has been advertised in The Monthly People that one who reads The Weekly People may there see the Socialist Labor Party "at work." And, the party, through its press, has claimed to be an "open and above board" party. I think it is of great advantage to the party to be as strictly "open and above board" as possible. Some comrades don't always attend their section meetings, and they depend largely upon The Weekly People for party news. Besides, there are others who are interested in the Socialist Labor Party, and that interest should be stimulated by the party as much as possible by the publication of all important doings and suggestions.

It seems to me that Section New York, in sending its circular containing its important proposition to the State Executive Committee, and thence to the sections without first of all publishing the same in The Weekly People, has acted in a somewhat under and below board manner. It is my opinion that such under and below board actions upon such important subjects should be made unconstitutional acts.

Granville F. Lombard.
Rutland, Mass., March 27, 1903.

New Haven Ticket.

Section New Haven, Conn., S. L. P., has nominated the following city and town ticket to be voted for April 21: Mayor, Ernest T. Oatley; controller, Joseph Marek; treasurer, Clarence E. Warner; clerk, Michael J. Bomstead; collector, John P. Johnson; sheriff, Frank Delmastro; town clerk, Charles B. Wells; registrar vital statistics, Faustin Serrer; registrar of voters, Frank S. Werle; aldermen at large, Louis F. Kienzy; Samuel Stobel, Timothy Sullivan, John P. Larson; selectmen, Charles E. Dumas, Christian Schmidt, Charles G. Lundberg; grand jurors, William Druehl, Knute A. Jepson and Andrew J. Stodel.

Peoria, Ill., Starts Campaign.

Section Peoria, Ill., has nominated a full ticket for the township election, which will take place on April 7, 1903.

A full ticket has also been nominated for the city election to be held on April 21, 1903.

Carl H. Muebler, Organizer.

Madison County, Ill., Ticket.

Section Madison County, Ill., nominated a township ticket at Collinsville, as follows: For Supervisor, Lou Lands; for Town Clerk, David Reed; for Assessor, Mat Epich; for Collector, John Jamschek.

The election will be held on the first Tuesday in April. The S. L. P. gained official standing in the township at the last election.

CRUSHING THE UNION.

Property of Vermont Machinists Attached in Suit.

Rutland, Vt., March 30.—The legal battle now on in the Rutland County Court between the principal employers of labor in this city and the labor unions will last another week.

The case is entered in the docket as the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company of Rutland versus Protection Lodge, No. 215, International Association of Machinists, and the company brings suit for $10,000 for damages alleged to have been caused by the striking machinists who are members of the Protection Lodge.

The strike began on May 12 last, and is still on. The company secured enough non-union men to do the work of the 200 or so men who struck and has continued to fill orders. There have been no negotiations whatever for nearly nine months.

The strikers and their sympathizers have done everything in their power, according to their own testimony, to hinder and embarrass the Patch company. They have induced workmen to leave the employ of the company and have boycotted the company's products.

When the suit was brought over one hundred writs were served on the members of the union. Every piece of available property belonging to any member was attached, and the lawyers say that if the Patch Company wins its case it can recover its money from this property.

It has been hard to get hold of the officers of any of the local unions, nearly all of them having skipped out of the State. The records of every union in the city covering the past year have disappeared, although they have been demanded by the court.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JOHNATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

bear burdens. But Socialists know that to lighten the burden of toil of workman John Jones it is not necessary to lay the burden on Tom Jones. To-day, no one need be burdened. Collective work throws the burden of toil off the shoulders of all. This is Socialism. Those who uphold it are like the early Christians only in so far as their object is good; they are unlike the early Christians in so far that the Socialists are working at a time when the good that the early Christians aimed at can be introduced for all.

B. J.—I can accept that all right enough.

U. S.—It is important though to keep the distinction in mind. If you do, you will be marching with your feet on facts; if you don't, you will be exposed to illusions and to be misled by schemers.

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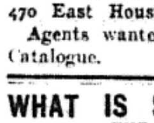

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